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NOBILE TELLS OF HIS RESCUE FROM ICE FLOE

Leader Is Determined to Search for His Missing Comrades

SWEDISH FLIER'S PLANE OVERTURNED

Efforts to Locate Capt. Roald Amundsen Have So Far Proved Unavailing

By GEN. UMBERTO NOBILE
BASE SHIP CITTA DI MILANO, Virgo Bay, Spitzbergen—(Via Stefani Agency, Rome (AP))—When yesterday morning Lieutenant Lundborg landed near our tent I told him he ought to take off Cecilie on his first flight, then Behounek, then Troiano, then me, then Viglieri and Biagi. Lundborg refused. He told me he had received orders to take me off immediately, for I could give directions for searching for the others. He insisted firmly, and my comrades also insisted firmly that I should leave first and that I would make them more tranquil for every eventuality. So I was forced to yield against the dictates of my heart and also to avoid delay.

At the time the plane departed Cecilie was well turned over in the direction of the group to Viglieri. I hope to embrace them soon and I hope Divine Providence will allow me to see again the others.

KINGS BAY, Spitzbergen (AP)—Gen. Nobile, rescued by a Swedish plane from the ice floe on which he had been marooned since May 25, is determined to lead a new expedition into the Arctic in search of missing survivors from the dirigible Italia.

Missing Men Not Heard Of
The seven men who were in the balloon part of the airship when it crashed on the polar ice cap were his immediate concern. They had drifted to the east and he believed he could lead a rescue expedition to them. Nothing has been learned of the fate of these men since the Italia crash.

It was expected that Nobile soon would recover sufficiently to fly to reconnoitre the area where he believed they might have come down. Aside from those in the balloon part of the Italia, the searching parties were anxious to trace three members of the crew who were with General Nobile, but who have been missing since May 20, when they started aloft for land.

General Nobile was carried to Hinoen Strait, which separates West Spitzbergen from North East Land, where he was transferred to another Swedish machine, a sea plane, and transported to Virgo Bay. At that harbor, 60 miles to the north of the regular base at Kings Bay, he was restored to the care of his companions of the Clitta di Milano, which sailed there to take General Nobile aboard.

Rescued Flier Overturned
The Swedish flier, having brought General Nobile to safety, returned to the other marooned men to take them off the ice floe. There it made a second landing, overturned, and the pilot was killed. The plane was not injured but apparently he was stranded with the Italia survivors.

Efforts to find Roald Amundsen who left Tromsø, Norway, a week ago, have been fruitless.

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Leaders Among Women Democrats



MRS. EMILY NEWELL BLAIR
Vice-Chairman of National Women's Democratic Executive Committee



MRS. H. M. GARWOOD
Chairman of Music Committee



MRS. F. M. LAW
To Serve at Hospitality House

Women Warn Party They'll Back Dry Only

Reed and Smith Both Vigorously Opposed as Standard Bearer

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
HOUSTON, Tex.—Warning was given by representatives of numerous organizations at the opening session of the National Woman's Committee for Law Enforcement here that Democratic women will not support a candidate who is not a dry.

Just as the committee lined up Republican women for the Republican convention in Kansas City, so Democratic women have been summoned here to give notice of their group and intentions. Within the last 24 hours there had been widespread rumors to the effect that the anti-Smith forces would combine to support James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, for President. This news having reached the church in which the women's meeting was held, public announcement was made by representatives of various southern bodies that in no event would members unite in favor of a candidate so notoriously wet as Senator Reed.

Mrs. F. F. Stevens, a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Mrs. Nellie G. Burger, representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, both from Reed's own state, were emphatic in their statements that he could get no dry support.

Prayers for Convention
Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, president of the National Committee, who was asked to come from her home in Massachusetts to help the prohibition cause, said they had not met strictly for a political purpose or for a temperance cause but those who were there represented great groups of women, many thousands of them, who were meeting all over the country to pray for the convention, that men might be guided in preserving the Constitution as were those who framed it. The prohibition amendment had been attacked by a loud voiced minority, she declared. The women had organized down to the last little town of Maine and Texas, and on election day you will see women going, not to pray, but to cast their votes in the ballot box.

Mrs. Peabody pointed out that women of the churches, of organized clubs, of the Salvation Army, the D. A. R. and others were now behind this movement to support the prohibition amendment. The League of Women Voters, she said, would not support tickets but candidates.

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DRYS TO OPPOSE SMITH EVEN ON DRY PLATFORM

Anti-Saloon League Works for Enforcement Plank, McBride Says

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
HOUSTON, Tex.—No matter how dry a platform the Democrats may possibly write, Governor Alfred E. Smith, if nominated, will be opposed for election by the leading dry organizations. Any possible attempt of the Tammany organization to evade the issue will be rejected. This is the unmistakable meaning of a statement made by Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, on his arrival here.

Because of the rumors of Tammany strategy, Dr. McBride was asked if the Anti-Saloon League would accept a nullification presidential candidate on a dry platform. "We would not count that satisfactory," he replied. "We are going to fight for a dry enforcement platform, and we are also going to fight for a dry candidate. We are not going to accept a dry plank with a nullification candidate or vice versa."

Opposes Compromise
"Our Democratic people are protesting vigorously against a wet candidate and they couldn't be satisfied with a compromise. It might be just as well for this to be known now."

Dr. McBride made it plain that the dry organizations were prepared to ask the Democratic Convention for exactly what they asked the Republican Convention, and that if they got at Houston what they did at Kansas City the dries would remain neutral in the presidential campaign. "Our attitude in relation to the two conventions will be practically the same," he said. "We will ask for a dry enforcement candidate and a dry enforcement plank. We are not asking for a dry plank. We want a dry enforcement plank. In case both parties give us that—both the candidates and the plank—our attitude will be absolutely impartial, and we shall try to keep our people neutral."

The Republican platform does not declare for prohibition but for the enforcement of the prohibition amendment, the Anti-Saloon League superintendent pointed out. Similarly the Democrats will not be asked to endorse prohibition, but to take a stand for its enforcement. As national prohibition has been enacted, the League regards that battle as a part of the fundamental law of the land and does not propose to reopen it, more than by a will which will be asked.

Wants Amendment Named
The Eighteenth Amendment has been attacked by the wets through the many wet organizations and hence the dries will request that it be named in the Democratic platform, as in the Republican.

From their practical experience with politics, Anti-Saloon League leaders consider that the candidate, in a situation like this at Houston, has the largest part in the formulation of the platform and that, if elected, naturally has the administration of the law. Hence the stress it places upon the candidate.

In reply to charges made that the Anti-Saloon League was planning to support the Republican ticket, its superintendent pointed out that it did not support tickets but candidates.

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ALLIES SEEKING TO BLOCK SMITH WITH DRY PLANK

Rumored New Yorker Wouldn't Run on Anti-Modification Platform

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
HOUSTON, Tex.—The nomination for President of Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York by the Democratic National Convention will be contested to the final ballot, and the fight against him will be made on the prohibition and Tammany Hall issues, it is believed here.

With the conclave assembled and awaiting only its formal convention before getting down to official business, definite activities were gotten under way in a final drive to hold an unbroken line against the New York Governor.

An organization, encompassing all anti-Smith elements, has been perfected, according to Daniel Roper, Internal Revenue Collector in the Wilson Administration, and the two issues, prohibition and Tammany Hall, will be raised against the candidacy of the New York Governor.

Leaders of the movement are intent upon two objectives: stiffening of favorite son candidate sentiment so as to prevent Smith invasion, and, secondly, making the nomination, even if attainable by Governor Smith, impossible for him to accept unless he is prepared to declare himself willing to run on a platform not only pledging enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, but against their modification.

Smith May Refuse to Run
It is asserted by these anti-Smith leaders that they have confidential sources in the party leadership who would refuse to make the race as the party's standard bearer on such a declaration.

Opposing this movement, not openly but aggressively, non-the-less are party leaders named dries and nominal anti-Smith men, who are fearful of a "blow-up" in the convention over the prohibition and Smith issues and the political outcome of such a conflict. They are insistently advocating "harmony" and maintaining that other issues than the prohibition question are of primary importance. All of them say they are opposed to modification of the federal prohibition laws, but

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OVERSEA RADIO AND TELEVISION EAGERLY SOUGHT

Applications Exceed Waves—Commission Tells How It Will Allot Them

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Forty applicants have been informed of the Federal Radio Commission's proposed method of international radio broadcasting and television. Here as elsewhere in the radio field it is disclosed that there are more applicants than available waves.

A list of the applicants both for the television service and the radio-casting of programs from abroad shows that the Radio Corporation of America and Westinghouse top the list of applicants in the number of channels requested. With the new move of the commission, it is expected that the way will be cleared soon for transmission to and from the United States of radio programs on an international basis.

According to estimates by Captain S. C. Hooper, the Commissioner's technical adviser, the present number of high-frequency bands, suitable for transmission of programs across the ocean, is 16. Later it is expected to increase this number to 38, with ultimate possibility of 85. Already some of these channels have been taken by foreign stations.

As for television, Captain Hooper recommends that five experimental channels be licensed between 4500 and 5000 k.c.s., one for each of the five United States radio zones for night use, and all five channels for each zone for day use. In addition he recommends three other television experimental channels in other frequency bands.

The Radio Corporation, it is shown, has already applied for 20 bands for television experimental work, and Westinghouse for nine frequencies. Westinghouse also asks nine frequencies for experimental relay radio-casting, and the Radio Corporation asks for seven such frequencies.

In all, 27 firms have submitted applications for 52 frequencies in international radio-casting, compared to 13 for television. In television, 12 firms have asked for 17 frequencies plus 22 bands, and Captain Hooper has recommended that only eight stations be licensed.

It's Weather Affects the Radio, Not the Opposite, as Many Think

Weather Bureau in Washington Declares That Weather Is Weather, and That All in All One Year Is About the Same as Another

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The radio has no effect on the weather, but the weather does affect radio, according to Dr. Charles C. Clark, acting chief of the United States Weather Bureau. Dr. Clark is backed up by Dr. William J. Humphreys, director of meteorological physics.

From one end of the United States to the other it appears people who are not satisfied with the weather are writing in to the department about it.

"From one section," Dr. Humphreys says, "where the people complain of too much rain, they write us that the weather is in a sense, unusual. In the variety of the weather bureau's world wide observations, records are being broken somewhere all the time. The unusual thing is the normal thing."

But taking matters by the average, the year has been about the same as in the past years. There was a mild winter, Dr. Humphreys said, at the same time, the amount of wind, precipitation for the whole year and because there was not enough snow to cover the ground. Since January, the amount of rainfall has been about normal in most parts of the country.

As for New England, which has the reputation for more varieties of weather in succession and simultaneously than other places, Dr. Humphreys again appealed to the statistical averages. This seems to show that matters are not so abnormal as indignant writers have lately insisted. It was pointed out, however, that the temperature averages taken for the 24 hours, whereas most laymen seem to think that the weather ceases after they get up. As a matter of fact, this is not the case. Temperature and precipitation for the whole day and night cycle are averaged in by the weather bureau, and this may show a very close approximation to the normal at a time when irritated Bostonians are complaining most bitterly.

Some Sections Want Rain
The officials of the Weather Bureau go to considerable effort to explain their ideas, because they are getting a little impatient over the matter. It seems that a man out in California has been advertising to bring rain to the farmers that need it by means of his radio rain-making apparatus.

The "wireless rain" has, it seems, brought in quite a substantial profit to the prophet. He offers to produce the rain at, or before, such-and-such a date (set well in advance), and when the heavens come to his assistance, which in the normal course of things they frequently do, he claims responsibility for the result. The Weather Bureau mentions no names, but its officials do point an aggrieved finger to the following facts, to support their assertion that rain and storms go their own way without any thought of messages in the ether.

In the first place, says Dr. Humphreys, the sky does not rain unless there is water in the atmosphere. Humidity is necessary, as a prelude, to precipitation. And no authority has ever claimed, so far as is known, that radio can produce humidity in the air.

In the second place, he says, even if radio could do so, the fact that radio waves pass through the air of rooms in houses without precipitation of moisture, shows that the waves do not cause rain in the atmosphere outdoors. In the stations from which the waves emanate, Dr. Humphreys says, the radio waves are strongest, and would show their meteorological effect first. Yet no radio operator, so far as is known, has ever complained that a domestic storm occurred while he was using the key.

Final Decree Sought on Border Workers

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Washington

THE United States has asked the Supreme Court to pass on the right of persons living in Canada and working in the United States to cross the border without presenting valid passports. The question reached the Federal District Court for Western New York, which held that Mary Cook and Antonio Danclon, British subjects, both living in Canada, were immigrants who must have passports to cross the border when entering this country daily for work. The Circuit Court of Appeals held that Canadians working in this country and returning to their homes in Canada at night are "non-immigrants."

GENERAL TRADE GAIN FORECAST IN NEW ENGLAND

Shippers Co-operating with Railways in Program to Improve Conditions

A forecast of business conditions in New England for the coming three months, concerning 27 commodity lines chosen as best representing the industry of the United States as a whole—showing an increase in some lines of as much as 20 per cent, and indicating a general upward trend in business—was made before the New England Shippers and Advisory Board, now meeting in Boston.

This board, composed of shippers and railroad representatives, is but one of 14 similar boards throughout the United States. They are understood to represent a common meeting ground, where both interested parties may gather, offer suggestions or lodge complaints. It is this co-operative system, inaugurated but a few years ago, that is regarded by specialists as being partially responsible for the excellent transportation conditions prevailing in the United States.

Increase in Varied Lines
The forecast of business conditions was delivered under a report by the commodity committee, composed of prominent representatives of the industries concerned. It was indicated that the automobile and accessory business would increase approximately 20 per cent during the next quarter year.

Hides and leather were also forecast for a 20 per cent increase, and petroleum products for an approximate 13 per cent. The building stone and iron and steel industries were judged to be due for increases of roughly 10 per cent, while the lumber, cement, paper and pulp, and wire goods industries followed along with lesser increases.

Referring to this forecast, George C. Randall, district manager of the American Railway Association, said: "The ability of these commodity committees throughout the country to forecast the demands for rail transportation with such a reasonable degree of accuracy has been an important factor in producing such generally satisfactory transportation conditions."

Comparison of Car Loadings
In reporting for the railroads to the shippers, Mr. Randall stated that for the first 21 weeks of 1928 car loadings in the United States have shown a decrease of 4.9 per cent, compared with the same period of 1927, although loadings in New England have decreased only 2.8 per cent.

Reporting, however, upon the all-rail movement in and out of New England, his figures were all of a general upward trend. The fact that this should be so, particularly regarding the movement of loaded cars out of New England, he declared, should be an effective item in counteracting statements that New England business is on the decline.

ALLEN SEEKS GOVERNORSHIP

Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, has announced his candidacy for Republican nomination to succeed Gov. Alvan T. Fuller. Mr. Allen, who is a leather manufacturer of Norwood and has commanded heavy votes in previous campaigns, said he has been assured by Governor Fuller that the latter will not be a candidate for re-election.

1,578 GRADUATES IN BOSTON
Boston city schools have completed this season with the graduation of 1,578 boys and girls from nine elementary, intermediate and high school courses. Of this number, 395 were graduates from the high schools and Latin schools.

The Fine Art of Steamship Travel

If you are planning an ocean trip, there are a few points which should not be overlooked. They will be discussed in an article

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WORLD-WIDE BAN ON WAR INDICATED IN EUROPE'S RESPONSE TO NEW PACT

Amended Kellogg Draft Wins Quick Approval From Press and Public in London, Paris, Berlin and Geneva—"All That Could Be Desired"

PRINCIPAL OBJECTIONS MET BY CHANGE IN PREAMBLE, SAY FOREIGN OBSERVERS

Early and complete acceptance of the "reservationless" Kellogg draft treaty for renouncing war, is indicated in the approval given by public opinion in Europe to the latest American note submitting the slightly amended pact to 14 world powers. The principal features of Mr. Kellogg's note, voicing the United States' readiness to formally outlaw war, and examples of the unofficial responses emanating from public and press in Europe, are given below:

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—"The American note is all that could be desired," says the Conservative Daily Telegraph in summing up the general British attitude toward Frank B. Kellogg's dispatch published here, which replies to the British and other responses to the United States renunciation of war proposals. The Liberal Daily News says: "The issue now appears to be clear. Prompt acceptance is asked for, 'without qualification or reservation,' and we sincerely hope the decision is a foregone conclusion on our part. There can be little doubt that this splendid gesture has caught the imagination here as it has in America and it is hard to see how the Government can fail to be aware of the fact."

Describing as a "foregone conclusion" that the proposed treaty will be now accepted the Observer Independent says: "The new American note is addressed to 14 powers, whereas the original proposal was addressed only to five. Such an extension of its scope is a clear augury of success."

The Daily Chronicle (Liberal) says: "The new American note ought to remove any lingering uneasiness about the proposed treaty and the renunciation of war, and make it possible for all the powers, not excluding France, to fall into line in this important move in the direction of peace."

The Manchester Guardian (Liberal) says that Mr. Kellogg has now "made it possible for the French and other governments, including our own, which have suggested or implied the need of reservations, to accept what is substantially the original treaty without loss of face. It is to be hoped that they will do so without further delay."

Even the Morning Post (the Right Wing Conservative organ), which has throughout opposed the pact, confines itself to suggesting that the revised draft may not amount to very much.

In the meanwhile Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the Welsh Baptist Congregation here, declared that if the Christian churches were united they could force disarmament upon the world. Referring to the last war, he said: "It is said the church is not responsible. I say it is. If the church were united, it would be responsible. He also explained that the unanimous support of the treaty by the press of Europe, he was confident the pact would be signed."

Locarno Pacts Strengthened
The new note, which is the longest yet dispatched, lays considerable stress upon the fact that the proposed treaty will strengthen the Locarno pacts. Mr. Kellogg also emphasized this in making the note public.

The Locarno nations, he said, will be protected not only by their own agreement, but by the multilateral pact. He also explained that the United States was entirely willing to invite Yugoslavia and Rumania, the other members of the French neutrality agreements, to join in becoming original signatories to the treaty.

While the United States believes that the original Kellogg proposal, without changes even in the preamble, would have been acceptable to the powers of the world, the note states that the United States "has no desire to delay or complicate the present negotiations by rigidly adhering to the precise phraseology of that draft, particularly since it appears that the powers are in a form though not in substance, the points raised by other governments can be satisfactorily met."

Changes in Preamble
Therefore, the United States proposes a change in the first three paragraphs of the preamble. The first two of these are unimportant, but the third specifies "that any signatory Power which shall hereafter seek to promote its national interest by resort to war should be deemed to have renounced the benefits furnished by this treaty."

In other words, the American note explains, "if a state resorts to war in violation of the treaty, the other contracting parties are released from their obligations under the treaty to that state."

The United States had originally proposed in informal conversations with the French Ambassador, Paul Claudet, that when "two or more nations" became involved in war the other signatories should be released in respect to them. This would have obviated the necessity of defining the aggressor nation, since when war is declared, at least two nations are always involved usually with the excuse of self-defense or defense of national honor.

France, it is understood, refused this proposal, and the compromise, above-quoted, was agreed upon. In the opinion of observers here, it tends to weaken the treaty somewhat; but on the other hand, it is pointed out that the strength of the treaty is chiefly in molding world opinion against war, and that this technically will not seriously detract from the ultimate effect.

Kellogg Effort for Peace Commended by D.A.R. Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A resolution extolling Frank B. Kellogg's efforts to hasten lasting peace has been sent to him by the D.A.R. Board of American Revolution, according to

announcement made by Mrs. Alfred J. Broussard, president-general of the organization.

The resolution follows in part: "The D. A. R. looks with favor on constructive elements shielding and preserving our inheritance from past and promoting future national progress. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution aims to have its activities harmonize with plans for human betterment and conform with modern methods conducive to the peace of the world; therefore be it:

"Resolved, that the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the June, 1928, board meeting assembled, make known to the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, our agreement with his able and sincere presentation of our Nation's willingness to hasten the lasting peace of the world; and be it further:

"Resolved, that we extol Secretary Kellogg's efforts in bringing to finer realization the development among nations of a stronger respect for each other's economic welfare, national rights, personal prerogatives, and upholding of civilization around the globe and assure him of our faith in his policies, the meanwhile re-affirming our stand for the defense of America."

LINCOLN'S VISIT STIRS DEBATE YEARS LATER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Abraham Lincoln visited Milwaukee only once—on Sept. 30, 1859—but the question where he was entertained during that solitary visit has stirred a considerable controversy here. The debate grew to such proportions that the Old Settlers' Club met to decide the merits of the claims.

The Kirby House, which always had boasted the honor but had been challenged recently to prove its claim by supporters of the Newhall House, came off victorious. Many old residents, however, still are unconvinced. The controversy started after purchasers of the furnishings in "the room where Lincoln slept" in the Kirby House became anxious about their purchases.

Tonight at the Pops

RUSSIAN PROGRAM
Overture to "Russian and Admiration," Glinka
Prelude to "Khovantchina," Rimsky-Korsakov
"Kikimora," Rimsky-Korsakov
Polovtsian Dances from "Boris Godunov," Rimsky-Korsakov
"Schéhérazade," Rimsky-Korsakov
"Lullaby," Rachmaninoff
Prelude, Rachmaninoff
Marche Slave, Tchaikovsky

EVENTS TOMORROW

Special meeting, the School Committee of the City of Boston, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 8:30.
Annual reunion, Alumni Association of the New England Conservatory of Music, Copley Plaza, business meeting, 8:30, banquet, 7.
Meetings, Women's Overseas League, Copley Plaza, 8:15.
Dinner, Plainville High School, 6.
"Gridiron" dinner, at the New England Shipyard, American Railway Association, Car Service Division, Copley Plaza, 6:30.
Theaters—
"His Wonderful World," 8:30.
"The Good News," 8:15.
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 4.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 10 to 5. Free admission. Through the galleries, Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock. Admission free. Paintings and small sculpture by Massachusetts artists, in the Renaissance Court.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.
Page Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week-days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free.
Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition of landscapes, marines and etchings.
Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by artist members.
R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Early ship pictures; miscellaneous paintings.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—General summer exhibition.
Godspeed's Print Shop, 9A Ashburton Place—Legal prints, chiefly portraits of local chancellors and celebrated lawyers of Great Britain; etchings.
Grace Horn Gallery, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition.
Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Color prints from wooden blocks by European artists.

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FRENCH VIEW ANTI-WAR PACT WITH FAVOR

Little Differences of Opinion Are Seen as of Only Secondary Importance

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—The new treaty for the suppression of war has been received here and has produced a good impression even in circles that were formerly somewhat hostile. Certainly there are assertions that the French viewpoint has not been entirely met but the tone suggests that no real opposition will be persisted in. It may be taken that an agreement is assured. What matter if there is a difference of opinion as to how far Mr. Kellogg has accepted or declined to accept French arguments? This is of secondary importance. The principal impression is that it would be useless to carry the debate further and indeed it is quite unnecessary.

The earliest analysis of the new documents point out that Mr. Kellogg has contented himself with dealing with the European points in a preamble and a covering suggestion that no real opposition will be persisted in. But in the preamble there is a modification stating that any contracting state which has recourse to war for national ends or for its own purposes in the defense of the present autonomy, still releases the other contracting states from their engagements.

French objection met. This concession answers the main French objection, though it is understood that the preamble must be accepted as a jurisdictional binding force. As for the other matters discussed, it is considered satisfactory that in a covering letter:

1. The right of self-defense is acknowledged as going with out saying that the French would have preferred that it should be said.

2. That the covenant of League of Nations can be reconciled with the peace pact, since it does not impose on the members the necessity of making war.

3. That the Locarno system is understood as an act of renunciation of war.

4. That the Little Entente treaties do not officially imply French promises to central and eastern European nations, and in any case the signature of the peace pact by these nations will give a double assurance of peace.

5. That the Locarno nations would be welcomed into the pact, provided the idea of universality is not pushed too far.

Brush Reservation Question. It is declared here that the British reservation respecting special relations of peculiar interest will form the object of particular understanding between the Anglo-Saxon countries, for the United States too is interested in the sense of the Monroe doctrine in the American continent and cannot allow any interference.

Thus the French realize that they have obtained substantially as much as was possible to get in the circumstances in which the diplomatic exchanges were begun, and whatever fresh negotiations are considered desirable they will be rather for the form than with expectation of making the French treaty prevail further. The most stress is laid on the inclusion of Central European countries which is represented as a triumph. It would seem, therefore, that there is nothing to prevent the early conclusion of the pact about which so much ink has been spilled.

Geneva Believes Kellogg Note Covers Reservations First Proposed by France

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The general impression in League circles is that as Mr. Kellogg, in his covering letter, meets practically all the objections raised to the treaty of renunciation of war, nothing need now stand in the way of its signature by the governments concerned. It is recognized that America has handsomely met the points raised by France, and it is presumed that, since the Little Entente has given its adhesion to the pact, the French Government will raise no further argument as to the effect of the pact on its treaty relations with these countries and Poland. On the contrary, if these nations sign the pact, they would appear to receive additional protection. There never was any doubt here that Mr. Kellogg's proposal was not only in conformity with the Covenant of the League, but offered a great opportunity for underlining the provisions for maintenance of peace by making it more difficult for any nation to make an aggressive move. From the first moment of its appearance the Secretary of the League welcomed the idea of a universal pact.

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against war, because it is likely to convert what at present is no more than an ideal into a prevailing conviction that war must be avoided. It is hoped, therefore, that the treaty will be signed as soon as possible, and the fact that representatives of a number of states are meeting to discuss the question of security at Geneva in a few days may possibly assist in smoothing the path to complete agreement.

Reich Certain to Sign: New Treaty Meets Full Approval of Government

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Mr. Kellogg's modified draft of the multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war, which has been brought to the notice of the German Government, meets with the full approval of the Foreign Office here and undoubtedly will be accepted by the Reich. The substance of the draft has really remained the same, it is pointed out by the Wilhelmstrasse and the changes which have been made in the preamble do not alter the character of this draft, because they refer to questions on which every nation agrees.

The Reich, however, is pleased that no mention has been made of the sanctions, because this, it is felt, would have complicated the draft. The conclusion of such a treaty, of the United States is one of the signatories, it is held here in official circles, should greatly further the cause of disarmament. There is no doubt that the government now under formation will reply to Mr. Kellogg, but if present negotiations for a new Cabinet should last much longer, the present government, which, though it has resigned, is still in office, may reply in order to avoid unnecessary delays.

The only adverse criticism so far voiced is contained in a Liberal Monday morning paper, which doubts the effectiveness of such a treaty. If one of the signatories violates the treaty, it states, then everything is as if the treaty never existed. In other words, the treaty exists so long as it is not needed, but when it is needed it no longer exists, this paper writes, and it concludes with a warning that men and women working for peace should continue to do so even after the new pact has been signed.

DECK OFFICERS SEEK VACATIONS, MORE PAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Salary increases, improved working conditions and two weeks' annual vacation have just been asked by mates and other deck officers of United States Shipping Board vessels at a meeting of the Shipping Board.

The minimum wage of \$150 is sought by the ship officers. Elimination of ranks below those of third mate also is asked, this rank having been established on a number of vessels, although no license is issued for anything below third mate. Provisions for the maintenance of a watch while the ship is in port and exemption from taking charge of a watch immediately after leaving port, unless an officer has had at least six hours' rest out of the last twelve hours prior to sailing, are among the requests made.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and vicinity: Mostly cloudy, probably with some light showers tonight or Tuesday; somewhat "breezy" Tuesday; moderate south to southwest winds. Southern New England: Occasional showers tonight or Tuesday; not much change in temperature; fresh south and southwest winds. Northern New England: Occasional showers tonight or Tuesday; not much change in temperature; fresh south and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 58
Albany City 58
Boston 58
Buffalo 58
Cincinnati 58
Chicago 58
Cleveland 58
Dallas 58
Denver 58
Detroit 58
Houston 58
Los Angeles 58
Memphis 58
Miami 58
Milwaukee 58
Minneapolis 58
New Orleans 58
New York 58
Philadelphia 58
Pittsburgh 58
Portland, Me. 58
Portland, Ore. 58
San Francisco 58
St. Louis 58
St. Paul 58
Seattle 58
Tampa 58
Washington 58
Wichita 58

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Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

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World Baptist Congress Opens in Canadian City

Four Thousand Delegates Come Together to Review Work of the Church

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Delegates to the fourth congress of the Baptist World Alliance have opened what promises to be an extensive and diversified week's program, in the congress hall, Toronto. The alliance last met five years ago in the city of Stockholm.

Europe, Asia, Africa, the Americas, the West Indies and Australia—all are represented, approximately 4000 delegates being present. The expansive, brilliantly lighted interior of the hall presented an inspiring scene on the opening evening, when the assembly was presided over by the Rev. Dr. George W. Truett, president of the Southern Baptist Convention. In the absence of the Premier, W. L. Mackenzie King, the address of welcome was delivered in the evening by S. W. Rowell. An enlightening talk on the present situation in China was made by the Rev. T. C. Bau of China, who spoke on "The Bearing of Present Movements in China on Christian Work." China, said Mr. Bau, "is one of the great members of the family of nations. The recent movements going on there have been making for the development of a new country. He said that changes in thought had led Chinese people, especially the intelligent and student class, to study the old classics of the Chinese nation and to introduce western ideals and methods and ways of democracy. A notable movement was that of "mass education." The majority of the Chinese people, asserted the speaker, were illiterate, and unless they could be educated there was no hope of building up an intelligent population. Other movements were among the farmers and laborers and among the women, who were seeking equality in social position.

"We are doing constructive work after a destructive war," said Mr. Bau. "The Chinese people are attempting to rebuild China into a nation. Today we are sure that any anti-Christian movement or any attack upon Christianity, instead of bringing terror and destruction to our work, is helping to strengthen, unite and fortify us."

"But," said Mr. Bau, "the young Chinese Christian church is confronted with a great task. It is young and needs education and expansion." The one danger in China, the speaker pointed out, was that the outside forces of materialism and nationalism might overshadow the church.

Miss Earhart in Flight at Croydon

American Airwoman in Charge of British Machine at Famous Airdrome

LONDON (AP)—Determined to show Europe that she can pilot a plane, Miss Amelia Earhart was to take flight while the ship was in port and exemption from taking charge of a watch immediately after leaving port, unless an officer has had at least six hours' rest out of the last twelve hours prior to sailing, are among the requests made.

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FRANCE AGAIN PLACED UPON A GOLD BASIS

Parliament Passes Stabilization Legislation by Large Majorities

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—The historic hour has struck and from today France enjoys stabilized currency. The old controversy which has long raged between the stabilizers and revalorizers and the imminence of the general elections prevented earlier measures being taken, but the moment Raymond Poincaré took the decision to fix the legal value of the franc, scarcely any voices were raised in opposition. Nothing of a surprising character has been done. Matters took the course expected. The importance of this week-end in the post-war annals of France cannot be magnified. It is an immense step forward. Yet it was anticipated for some time and nearly everything vital has been written in advance. By the appearance of the law as duly passed in the Journal Officiel France enters on a new stage of financial recovery and economic prosperity. There is practically no change in the value of the franc from that which has obtained for 18 months but there is a great moral change.

France's New Reckoning
The franc is now reckoned on a basis of 65.5 milligrams gold. This means that the dollar is worth 25 francs, 52 centimes and the pound sterling 124 francs, 21 centimes. The convertibility into gold of bank notes is decreed. The tokens emitted by the chambers of commerce will be withdrawn from circulation and the mint will issue gold pieces of 100 francs and small silver coins bearing that designation in francs.

The advances of the Banque de France to the state are wiped out. The gold holdings which are reckoned at the old figure are naturally multiplied by five in the new legal franc. In the convention drawn up with the Banque de France which is extremely profitable to the state it is agreed that now the state owes the bank nothing, the bank should accord a loan without interest of 3,000,000,000, which will be credited to the treasury. The bank must keep gold holdings of 25 per cent of the notes and thus there is no longer any specific maximum of emission. In fact it has a 40 per cent cover.

Gravity Is Recognized
The Government does not disguise the gravity of these decisions, which mean that such hopes as were cherished of the further improvement of the value of the franc must be abandoned. M. Poincaré has sufficiently expressed his reluctance to sponsor any project which finally maintains the franc at a fifth of its former value. Yet it is folly to speak of bankruptcy, for whatever losses there are were realized long ago and the bill as passed only confirms the situation which existed in fact. Though M. Poincaré admits that he is prepared for demagogic attacks on him, as the man who instead of saving the franc has written its ruin into the law, it is unlikely that any sensible person will take such a view of the duty which he has now performed after extraordinary efforts to restore the franc to a reasonable rate which only he could have successfully put forth. Last operations were as remarkable as those which preceded them.

Premier Prepares Way
M. Poincaré made a series of speeches to prepare the way. On Thursday he fully explained his plans to an enthusiastic Chamber. On Saturday, at the end of the afternoon he tabled five documents containing an exposition of his motives with the projected stabilization bill and annexes, a convention with the Banque de France, a convention with the autonomous sinking fund committee, another convention between the sinking fund committee and the bank and a further convention with the bank.

Nevertheless even at this moment the new value of the franc was left blank. It was not until 11 in the evening when all the money markets were closed that it was communicated to the finance commission. Most of the groups of deputies decided to vote for the Government on Sunday when Parliament was specially convened. Throughout the day the Chamber of Deputies debated the matter, though most of the speakers merely explained their reasons for voting for adoption.

The Socialists, though long clamorous for stabilization, refused to vote for the complete scheme. They abstained. The law was passed by 448 against 18. The clauses referring to convertibility were passed by 560 against 14. The Senate did not receive the text until nearly midnight and sat for part of the night, eventually voting 256 for and 3 against. An early morning sitting of the Chamber was necessary today to complete the procedure which can have only happy consequences for France, perhaps one should say for the world.

Palestine Needs Minimum Sum of £1,000,000 Yearly

Investigating Committee of
Anglo-American Jews Issue
Financial Report

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Jews of the world will have to contribute a minimum of £1,000,000 yearly if the national home in Palestine is kept going, according to the statement issued to the press by the investigating committee, which includes Sir Alfred Mond (now Lord Melchett), Paul M. Warburg, Louis Marshall and other prominent Anglo-American Jews. The chief items are colonization of Palestine, purchase of land £200,000, improvement of marketing facilities £100,000, education £200,000 and loans to farmers £50,000. The whole of Palestine can accommodate 50,000 non-irrigated and 35,000 irrigated farms, but at present only 8 per cent of the farm land is owned by the Jews.

Orange-growing should be encouraged and the country is suitable for the development of a number of small industries on the basis of the natural resources of the country. There is also a prospect of the successful up-building of the textile industry owing to the nearness of markets, although Palestine is not possessed of the necessary raw materials. The committee recommends that the Zionists should try to attract immigrants with means and should formulate a policy strictly in accordance with the numbers which the economic capacity of the country allows to be absorbed. The committee believes that if an enterprise was run on business lines, and the finances properly organized, there are good prospects for the development of the country.

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM—Lord Plumer, who was originally appointed High Commissioner of Palestine in 1925 for two years but remained an extra year to help Palestine on the road to prosperity after the unemployment crisis, coupled with the earthquake damages, has decided definitely. The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed, to retire at the end of July, although Lord Plumer declined owing to the Colonial Office's decision to burden Palestine with the entire cost of the Transjordan defense force to which the British Treasury has hitherto contributed one-half. Transjordan itself one-sixth, Palestine paying the remainder. The decision is said to be irreconcilable with the Anglo-Transjordan treaty which under Abdullah undertook to pay for all the forces raised for this territory, the British exchequer, not the Palestine Government, advancing the necessary amount.

So long as the Transjordan revenue was insufficient, Lord Plumer considers that Palestine was unable to bear the cost, particularly in view of the \$1,000,000 deficit in the treasury at the end of 1927. Lord Plumer's successor is not announced, but there are strong rumors regarding Mr. Clayton, ex-chief secretary who negotiated successfully the most important treaties with the Arab princes, including Ibn Saud.

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Stand on Stewart Reaffirmed by Mr. Rockefeller

Still Believes Resignation of
Indiana Company Chair-
man Advisable

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The position of John D. Rockefeller Jr., with regard to Col. Robert W. Stewart, continuing as chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is unchanged, according to a statement just given out at the Rockefeller offices here.

Mr. Rockefeller, it will be recalled, sent letters to Colonel Stewart on April 27 and April 30 asking for his resignation. These letters followed testimony by Colonel Stewart before the Senate Committee which investigated the activities of the Continental Trading Company, when Colonel Stewart admitted on the stand that \$759,500 of the Continental Trading Company's profits had been allotted to him.

No Stock Has Been Sold
The following is Mr. Rockefeller's statement: "It is not the policy of Messrs. Rockefeller, Senior and Junior, or of the Rockefeller Boards to make comments on reports published in the papers from time to time in regard to their investments. In view, however, of the interest shown by many other stockholders and by the public in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana situation, it seems fitting in this instance to say that statements recently appearing in newspapers that the Rockefeller interests are said to have been selling Standard Oil Company of Indiana stock for some time are without foundation. Not one share of the stock has been sold, nor has the question of its sale been considered."

Mr. Rockefeller's position with reference to the desirability of a change in the leadership of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana has not changed. That position was clearly indicated in his letter to Colonel Stewart calling upon him to make good his promise to resign when asked and in the statement which accompanied the publication of the letter. While no reply from Colonel Stewart has been received, Mr. Rockefeller has been taking and will continue to take such steps in this matter as appear practicable."

Hold 15 Per Cent of Shares
The Rockefeller holdings in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana are reported to be about 15 per cent of the \$230,788,513 shares outstanding.

A Nineteenth-Century Philanthropist



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Tablet Unveiled at Oschatz in Honor of Dr. Constantin Hering.

ing. These shares have a par value of \$35. It was held that this would, under ordinary conditions, constitute control of the company.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—An indictment on three counts charging jury tampering against Col. Robert W. Stewart, chairman, board of directors, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, in the District Supreme Court, by Leo A. Rover, district attorney. The indictment is an outgrowth of a Senate resolution passed April 6, growing out of testimony given by Colonel Stewart before the Senate Oil Investigating Committee on Feb. 2. Attor-

neys for Colonel Stewart say they will ask immediate trial, and assert the new indictment represents "abuse of court processes for political purposes."

GEN. COLE OUT FOR GOVERNOR
Nomination papers for Gen. Charles H. Cole of Boston as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts have been taken out at the office of the Secretary of State. General Cole has been manager of the Smith campaign in the State, and made the announcement of his plans on the eve of the departure of the Massachusetts delegation for Houston.

Germany Unveils Bronze Tablet to Constantin Hering

Early Home Kept Intact as
One of the Historical
Places of Saxony

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OSCHATZ, Germany—The unveiling of a bronze tablet on the front of the house in this city where Dr. Constantin Hering was born was the occasion here of exercises which were attended by several members of his immediate family, who had come over from the United States specially for the occasion, as well as by a number of representatives of the Hering family in Europe. Dr. Hering, who was characterized by Hahnemann as the father of homeopathy in America, was the founder and first dean of the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia.

The dwelling in question now belongs to this city and is being kept intact as one of the historical places of Saxony. The tablet which bears a likeness of Dr. Hering carries also, besides dates, the inscription: "Dr. Constantin Hering. Founder of Homeopathy in America. Naturalist, Author, Physician, Philanthropist." A feature of the ceremonies was the singing of several songs composed by Dr. Hering's father, who was well known as a musician and teacher, and of one song the words of which were written by Dr. Hering himself and the music by his brother, Karl Eduard Hering.

Among those present at the exercises were two sons of Dr. Hering, Walter E. Hering, president of the Globe Ticket Company of Philadelphia and president of the board of trustees of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, and Prof. Hermann S. Hering, who has been for many years deeply interested in Christian Science and actively connected with the work of the Christian Science movement. One of the addresses paying tribute to Dr. Hering was delivered by Professor Hering, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and at one time assistant in mechanics and electrical engineering in the Department of Physics at Johns Hopkins University. Professor Hering said in part: "We, his children, esteem and

honor our father not only as a naturalist, author, physician and philanthropist, but also as the head of our home, where he maintained so fine a standard of right living, of honesty and industry, of high ideals in social relationships and citizenship—an example we shall always remember with grateful hearts.

Three Presidents on Line Together

Executives of Chile, Uruguay
and Argentina at Opening
of Continental Service

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUENOS AIRES—Telephone service between Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay was officially opened, when President Alvarez of Argentina conversed with President Ibanez of Chile and President Campeseguy of Uruguay.

The new service between the three capitals is under the control of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the inauguration of the service was held in the governmental palaces of the respective countries. Vice-President W. F. Repp of the telephone company directed the start of the service from Buenos Aires.

Following the conversations between the chief executives, diplomats talked with their home governments from the various countries. Communication lines between Montevideo and Santiago, by way of Buenos Aires, extend more than 1550 kilometers, and the International Telephone and Telegraph Company expects to shortly extend the service to other South American countries and later to the United States and Europe.

Foreign Awards to Be Bestowed by Government

Decorations for American
Army, Navy and Marine
Men Now Allowed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The State Department has taken the first step in delivering to their rightful owners more than 100 foreign decorations, some of which it had in its keeping for 15 years because a law prevented American soldiers from accepting such citations.

Congress at its last session gave authority for the delivery of these medals and the State Department has turned them over to the War and Navy Departments for direct delivery to the Army, Navy and Marine officers to whom they were awarded. Gen. John J. Pershing, former commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, will receive five decorations.

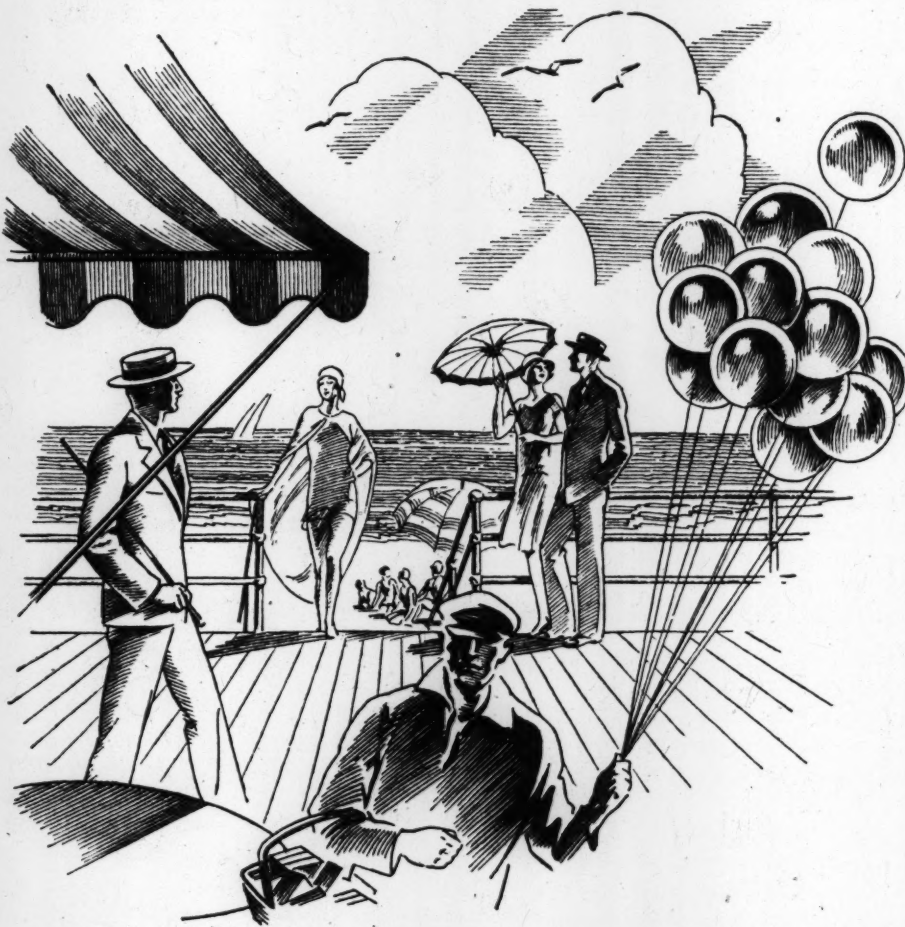
His long-delayed citations include the Order of the White Lion from the President of the Czechoslovak Republic; a medal commemorating the first centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho from the President of Peru; the decoration of Knight Commander of the Polish Order of Virtuti from Poland; a medal of the Order of the Liberator from Venezuela, and the sword of General Paez, with scabbard, and an album of photographs of General Pershing's visit to Venezuela from Gen. Juan V. Gomez, President of Venezuela.

NEW HONOR TO MISS EARHART
CHICAGO (P)—A bust of Amelia Earhart, first woman to fly the Atlantic Ocean, who once attended school in Chicago, will be presented to the city when she visits Chicago next month under plans of the Hyde Park High Alumni Association.

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GRACEFUL, fluttering chiffons and Georgettes in plain or flowered effects, pastel silk crepes and vivid silk prints, in one and two-piece modes.

WHITE COATS

15.00

Unmatched Values

OF FINE quality flannel or basket-weave materials in single or double-breasted styles. Also flannels in pastel shades.

TAMMANY SEEN AS GREATEST OF PARTY ISSUES

"Tiger" Politics Finding Unexpected Resistance at Houston

By a Staff Correspondent
HOUSTON, Tex.—Tammany Hall has come to the Democratic National Convention bespeaking peace in the party. But it is evident here that peace is more of a stranger to the Democratic Party than for half a century back. In the drive to put Governor Smith through for the nomination at any cost, Tammany politics has made itself the great silent issue of this convention. When it adjourns it promises to leave behind it, as its unwritten plank, vital to many Democrats, the determination of how far Tammany Hall is to Tammanize the Democratic Party nationally.

Reports of Tammany politics being used to produce delegates for Governor Smith in various states have been brought to the convention city. Word has also come of here and there a prominent Democratic leader averse to Tammany methods and objects, preparing to retire from office. An occasional delegate of note has failed to come to the convention, preferring to stay at home rather than be steam-rolled by the Smith machine.

America's oldest political party appears to be facing great change and to be undergoing at the moment some such process. The convention scene strikingly points the new circumstances. Never before has Tammany influence so dominated the atmosphere.

Tammany Dresses Up

Following its historic expedient on occasion of need, Tammany Hall has dressed its show windows with the appearance of gentility. The 1924 convention was purposely held in New York on "Boss" Charles F. Murphy's intention of making Governor Smith President, but Madison Square Garden proved unfortunate. Effort to bring the matter to profit

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Swayers, complete, \$17.75 up
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by the mistakes of four years ago. The Tammany gallery is absent, which provoked so much antagonism among delegates. The Illinois "Boss" who served as Smith floor leader is inconspicuous in the present program. Political respectability, gentility and harmony are the evident watchwords at Houston. A surface peace is sought.

It may be that the Smith organization will be able to carry its policy through the convention and that the South will get but a glimpse of the remarkably efficient political machine which Tammany Hall has evolved out of more than a century of practical experience. But if a vital contest comes the South may see at first hand for the first time the machinery of Tammany Hall at work. The solid South has never before had such an opportunity to view the leaders of the northern democracy.

Difference Between Partners
The difference between the two partners in the Democracy, the Southern and Northern Democrats, will be further emphasized at this convention, according to the indications. The cleavage signaled at Madison Square Garden is probably to be enlarged here. It seems ostrich-like for Tammany to urge harmony in the party on the virtual ground of surrender to it when petitions of protest carrying 300,000 names are waiting here for presentation and talk is heard of Herbert Hoover carrying Texas.

Little Entente to Hold to Old Pacts

No Revision to Conform to Geneva Covenant, Says Rumanian Statesman

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST.—The conference of the Little Entente has ended satisfactorily, a final communiqué indicating that the three countries—Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia—are determined to pursue a new policy of intensified economic collaboration. This outstanding result of the deliberations of the three ministers is generally approved by the press of all political affiliations. Nicholas Titulescu, Foreign Minister of Rumania, announced the appointment of a commission of delegates from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania to examine the question of a tripartite convention, as well as the possibility of collaboration with other interested countries, which undoubtedly means Austria, Poland and Hungary, should the latter desire.

Mr. Titulescu's reply on behalf of his colleagues, when queried as to the possibility of a revision of treaties on the basis of Article 19 of the Covenant of the League was: "We are undisturbed about Article 19. Its basis requires unanimity of votes to effect any change in the international status. We three, in mutual accord, yesterday voted a non-possimus order, and doubt on our positions is no longer possible."

YALE ALUMNI BOARD ELECTS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Joseph W. Wear, '99, Philadelphia, Pa., has been elected chairman of the Yale University Advisory Board, for three years, succeeding Alfred L. Aiken, '91, New York City. Reeve Schley, '93, formerly second vice-chairman, becomes first vice-chairman, and James Wright, '02, New York City, is now second vice-chairman.

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Allies Seeking to Block Smith With Dry Plank

(Continued from Page 1)

take the position that a general "strong law enforcement" plank is sufficient to deal with the subject. In the blunt and expressive parlance of politics these politicians want an "out" on the Smith-prohibition issues. They feel that if they can muffle the prohibition controversy and keep it in the background, raise an outcry against "Republican corruption" and agricultural relief, and put through a platform containing a "strong law enforcement" plank, just what that contemplates is still unknown, that the nomination of Governor Smith can be "safely effected."

Without Political Turmoil
That is, they figure they could return to their states without facing political turmoil and possible political extinction.

This viewpoint is cordially seconded by the large Smith organization that "blankets" the convention. The Smith people are industriously spreading the propaganda that Governor Smith is willing to accept a "strong law enforcement" plank. Just how far the "strong" would go is not indicated, except that certain of the Smith men declare they would not oppose a declaration "even stronger than the Borah plank in the Republican platform."

It is significant, however, that modification has been so far warily avoided by the Smith managers. They deny that they will sponsor a modified plank. They do not deny that they would oppose a declaration specifically pledging no modification of the federal prohibition laws.

Up to Smith Now
This statement was prepared with the aid and upon the advice of Mr. Roper and Mr. Milton, and in consultation with dry organization heads. Its publication created a profound stir among the delegates. It was considered a shrewd move to force Governor Smith to make a comprehensive and definite declaration of his position on the dry plank question.

Reed and McAdoo Allies
The extent to which the effort to prevent the nomination of Governor Smith has gone is disclosed in the last-hour joining of forces by the Reed and McAdoo groups. Following conferences between James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, and his advisers, and George Fort Milton and Daniel Roper, former McAdoo managers, several favorite-Smith candidates, among them Senator from Tennessee, and some prohibition organization leaders, Mr. Reed issued a formal statement, announcing he favored unequivocal enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act and his conviction that the former would "stand until and unless the moral forces of the Nation become convinced that there is some better way to deal with the liquor problem."

Mr. Reed's statement included some sharp observations, considered as directed against Governor Smith and his Tammany backing. He opened with the declaration, "The people are entitled to know a candidate's position upon all important issues, and they will not be satisfied with silence nor equivocal and meaningless statements."

"There should be no dodging, no cowardly evasions. We have no right to win merely that a few men may enjoy honors and emoluments of office. Democrats stand for principles, not profits."

"The overshadowing issue is the restoration of government for and by the people," Mr. Reed continued. "The moral standards of the national life must be re-established. That can only be accomplished by driving from office all that horde of grafters, bribe mongers and malfeasants who have debauched the public service, not only of the nation, but in many of the states and cities. "Honest elections must be assured by the outlawry and destruction of those criminal conspiracies which, masquerading as political organizations, gained and keep power by the protection of criminal classes, and exist by tribute exacted from the underworld, from public officers and from plundering the public with the aid of ones they have placed in office."

"Menacing Candidates"
Warfare against such "menacing candidates" is, in Mr. Reed's opinion, the great issue. He asserted that under other circumstances he would rest the matter on that, but in view of the action of the Republican convention in accepting the Borah plank and the statements in Houston by Norman E. Mack, New York Democratic National Committee member and close friend of Governor Smith, that the latter favored modification of the dry laws, Mr. Reed declared the proposition.

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hibition question has been made a mooted problem and has the following to say on the matter:

"I opposed the Eighteenth Amendment on the same ground as did President Wilson, namely, that it was an invasion of the police powers of the states. Likewise I voted to sustain President Wilson's veto of the Volstead law.

"But when the Constitution was amended, it became the supreme law of the land. When the Volstead Act was passed it became the statute law, and Constitution and law became binding upon all citizens and public officials. Similarly, the duty devolved upon the states to honestly support the Constitution. The compact of the states binds them to uphold the Constitution, just as it entitled them to its protection and benefits.

Fought Repeal of State Law
"Accordingly, I resisted the attempt to repeal the state liquor enforcement laws of Missouri because such repeal would have deprived the people of the protection of the state officers and courts and to a large extent given immunity to the bootleggers who infest and curse many parts of the land.

"The Constitution and the statutes must stand and be obeyed unless they are changed or repealed in the manner and form laid down by the Constitution. There should be no attempts to weaken their destruction by indirection.

"In my opinion, the Eighteenth Amendment will stand until and unless the moral forces of the Nation become convinced that there is some better way to deal with the liquor problem."

"My entire public life ought to make it unnecessary for me to say what I now do say. That if I am elected President I will keep the oath of office and faithfully and impartially seek to enforce the laws of the land and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic."

Up to Smith Now
This statement was prepared with the aid and upon the advice of Mr. Roper and Mr. Milton, and in consultation with dry organization heads. Its publication created a profound stir among the delegates. It was considered a shrewd move to force Governor Smith to make a comprehensive and definite declaration of his position on the dry plank question.

Initiators also deemed it an effective part of their campaign to bolster up the favorite-Smith candidates and keep them steadfast. Mr. Milton declared if the anti-Smith forces used in this convention the tactics practiced by the Smith managers against Mr. McAdoo in 1924; that is, persuading the favorite-Smith candidates to hold fast to their own claims, that the nomination of New York Governor could be prevented.

Whether this anti-Smith movement gains the momentum its leaders desire remains to develop. They are banking on a last-hour endeavor. They do not talk of bolting, but they emphatically declare they "will go down fighting."

Moody to Lead Drys
Dan Moody, youthful Governor of Texas, who is expected to lead the fight for a drastic dry plank in the platform committee and on the convention floor if necessary, while declining to discuss his plans, declared emphatically that he and the Texas delegation "would not vote for Governor Smith until after he has a two-thirds majority," in other words until after he has been nominated.

Following a conference by the Governor with dry leaders and anti-Smith men it was learned that a tentative dry plank was agreed upon by them with which they will open their fight in the platform committee. This plank is understood to declare the party in favor of enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and all other laws and denouncing the repeal of state statutes relating to the enforcement of the federal act.

This last feature of the plank is directed against Governor Smith and is being urged as part of the fight to make his nomination impossible. Thomas B. Love, Texas state Senator and a close friend of Governor Moody, is known to be urging him to assail Tammany Hall. Governor Moody has so far declined to discuss this matter.

Short Convention Sought

While political leaders were pushing their plans against the Smith nomination, prohibition organization chiefs were intensifying their campaign for an unequivocal dry plank. They, too, are opposed to Governor Smith, but not being actively allied with the party are stressing the dry question rather than candidates.

Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, Democratic floor leader in the Senate, and his colleague, Theodore Caraway, Senator from Arkansas, issued a joint statement urging a "short convention that will perform its labors in a spirit of patriotism and conciliation." They also stated that the Arkansas delegation "seems to be of the general opinion that the convention should declare for the good faith enforcement of prohibition as well as all other laws."

Mr. Robinson is understood to be acceptable to the Smith leaders as permanent chairman of the convention. He is of that group of party leaders, including Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi, who are anxious to prevent a struggle over the wet and dry issue.

COOLIDGES ATTEND CHURCH AT BRULE

SUPERIOR, Wis. (AP)—President Coolidge shows no intention of changing his present mode of quiet life in the country. Instructions have been given to take out to him to Cedar Island lodge any important mail.

He again attended church Sunday at Brule, listening, as he did a week ago, to John Taylor, his lay preacher. Mrs. Coolidge was with him. She stood after the services on the church steps by the side of Mr. Coolidge, affording the villagers their first real glimpse of her. In the congregation were Gov. Theodore Christianson of Minnesota, and Mrs. Irvine Lenroot, wife of the former Senator from Wisconsin.

Women Warn Party They'll Back Dry Only

(Continued from Page 1)

Women Voters is not affiliated but it is doing the same thing and has adopted a strong resolution, she said.

To Protect Homes

"We have no political stratagem," she declared. "We could not think of any as bad as some of the men have, but while the dark hour lasts, women whom no money could buy are working to protect their homes and families and country."

"We are not out for political positions on any committee; we are working for a righteous cause," she asserted. "In Kansas City they gave the women what they wanted. The politicians had better do this, for half the voters of the country are women." This was met with applause.

Mrs. Burger of Missouri declared the W. C. T. U., which she represented, demanded a dry candidate and a dry plank. She declared this was the psychological hour if the Democratic Party was to win success. She spoke as a dry Democrat.

She had been a delegate to the Missouri state convention, and she felt that if ever her party needed her it was now, and she proposed to sit up with it as long as there is a chance of getting a dry candidate and platform. "We are for strengthening the Volstead Act, not weakening it," she asserted. "We will never unite behind the banner of any wet candidate."

Reed an Out-and-Out Wet

Turning her attention to Mr. Reed, she referred to his attitude at the wet and dry hearings in Washington as sufficient to bar him from consideration as a candidate. He took pains to show how the law could be evaded and he stood behind stills which he had brought to the committee room and showed how every woman could use her tea kettle as a still and how a child could operate it, she explained. "I don't think he can take the oath of allegiance without mental reservations," she added.

There having been widespread reports to the effect that Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the W. C. T. U., had said that her organization would be for Herbert Hoover, Mrs. Burger, who is a national officer and the representative of Mrs. Boole on the Continuation Committee of the National Conference on Prohibition Planks and Dry Candidates, wired Mrs. Boole as to the accuracy of the report, many Democratic members having been greatly disturbed by it. Mrs. Boole sent back the following telegram which was read at the meeting:

"Any statements made included the following: If the Democratic Party convention adopts strong dry plank and nominates dry candidates for President and Vice-President, the prohibition question will be eliminated from national politics. Have not committed the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to any candidates or any party, but have

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advised Republican members that Republican plank and candidates are dry."

Pleads Women's Cause

At the evening session, Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson of the Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League, said in part:

"As we gather here tonight, a group of American patriotic citizens in this fine old commonwealth of Texas, to affirm and reaffirm our abiding faith in the Constitution, and to dedicate ourselves anew to the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, 20,000,000 women throughout the states are praying today that the leaders of the Democratic Party, in making their choice for the standard bearer of that great party, will select a man whose loyalty to Constitution cannot be questioned from any source, and they are looking to this body of women to plead their cause before the great convention which meets in a day or two."

"The National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League, numbering 75,000 women, of which I have the honor of being president, have made a pledge to support only those candidates who, in their belief, could truthfully take the oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States. The newspapers brazenly announce that there are tens of thousands of speakies in New York City under a Democratic management and those responsible for that government are demanding the leadership of the democracy."

Test of Women

"The test of the women of this country today is their willingness, for the sake of their children and the welfare of this great republic, to assume their full responsibility as citizens, carrying into every department of life allegiance to the Constitution, observance of law and registering our votes at the ballot box."

"We are approaching the election of 1928, and never in the history of our country will so much depend upon the womanhood of the country as in this election. We are facing the crisis since the Civil War. In some cases our men have failed. The country now looks to the women, and we must not fail in this critical hour to prove that no mistake was made when we were enfranchised."

"I regret to say there are qualified wet candidates seeking the nomination for President in my party, and there seems to be a concerted effort by the wet press to back these candidates to the limit, which means we women must speak now before it is too late."

"The candidate that the women will support will be one whose very name will be a guarantee that our Constitution will not be nullified, and we are determined to cast aside party fealty if a man is nominated whose past record will be a danger signal and will make America unsafe for our children, because we are Christian women before we are party women."

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Wet Choice to Turn Women to G. O. P., Mrs. Shaver Says

Democratic Party Can Never Have Harmony by Opposing Dry Law, She Avers

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—The floor of the Democratic Convention is portrayed by Mrs. Clem L. Shaver, wife of the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as "the arena in which the great battle between the 'wets' and the 'drys,' must be fought to a finish."

She declared every Democratic and Republican voter "knows there is no such thing as harmony in the Democratic Party," and she added, there never can be harmony "so long as certain wet elements in the party clamor for supremacy, though so greatly in the minority."

Addressing a meeting of the National Woman's Committee for Law Enforcement at the First Baptist Church, South, Mrs. Shaver said the battle "is to be fought to the finish between the wet violators and nullifiers on the one hand, and dry patriotic upholders of the Constitution on the other."

No Harmony With a Wet

Without mentioning any names, she contended that "at Houston there can be no harmony if a wet nullifier is nominated" for it "means just one thing—a bitter fight, complete lack of harmony and a triumphant victory for the Republican ticket, and millions of dry Democrats who decide to do all in their power to help the Republicans win."

Asking if this would be harmony, Mrs. Shaver declared, "none but a dry, all-American candidate can be nominated in Texas, despite the clamorings of expediency-loving politicians, camouflaging under the puny puerile whine of 'harmony, we must have harmony.'"

"Are we women voters in the Democratic Party going to vote to put in the White House a politician, with a dripping wet record, a saloon man, any nullifier inevitably associated with organized vice because he is a saloon man?"

Won't Vote for Wet

"What sort of President do we want in the White House, anyway, honest men and women of America?"

Do we want a wet or a 'fifty-fifty' or an evader of the Constitution, a saloon man, or an insincere so-called 'law enforcement' man, who knows when he promises to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment he does not mean it but is pledging himself to a lie.

"By no means! We want and are determined to have a man for President whose very name will be a guarantee that the Eighteenth Amendment will be rigidly enforced. 'Wet violators of the law never have any reverence or respect for the Constitution, or for any law; patriotism is an unknown quantity; their affection for their country has been completely effaced. If it ever existed, by their love of any craving for liquor. The Democratic Party has, indeed, come to the parting of the ways; perhaps some time a new party, a third All-American party, may become a reality to satisfy the demands of a truly patriotic democratic citizenship."

Daniels Joins Dry Allies

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—A fight against any wet plank and for a rigid dry plank in the Democratic platform was promised by Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy under President Wilson.

Mr. Daniels was ready to join with the forces of Daniel Roper of South Carolina, who has organized for a dry fight as well as for an anti-Smith battle. Mr. Daniels, however, was confining his attention strictly to the dry campaign.

At least five of the southern states will be lost," Mr. Daniels declared, "and all of the dry West. If the party is so foolish as to listen to the talk for a wet plank. Prohibition was enacted under the Democratic Administration and it is up to the Democrats to show how it can really be enforced."

Mr. Daniels along with 18 of the other 23 delegates, from his state will vote for Cordell Hull, Representative from Tennessee, for President.

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We're Right Fond of Sam Houston Almost Any Texan Will Tell You

He Was Kind o' Stormy, They'll Admit, but He Knew
How to Build Up the State and See His
Friends Taken Care Of

By a Staff Correspondent

HOUSTON, Tex.—If you want to make a Texan's eyes light with pride and gratitude, mention Sam Houston. He'll pause in his tracks—if he is a typical son of the Lone Star State—and, like the Ancient Mariner, hold you with his glittering eye while he recites the vigorous tale of the great hero of the Southwest.

If he's a Houston citizen, he'll go even further and point out, about the city named for his hero, buildings, firm styles, a thoroughfare and a municipal park likewise perpetuating Sam Houston's name.

But if he happens to be one of the official "greeters" doing duty through convention week, he'll do even more. In all probability he'll take hold of your arm and escort you to his car.

"Pie in, friend," he'll say, "and I'll run you about the town a bit. Then we'll drive out to San Jacinto, where Sam outmaneuvered Santa Anna."

April day in 1836. Got a lot of time? Fine, we'll start right down Prairie Avenue and drive past the Sam Houston Hotel on the corner of San Jacinto; then we'll swing out to Buffalo Drive so you can see Sam Houston Park and Buffalo Bayou.

"What's that? Oh, yes, Buffalo Bayou is a ship channel below here. That's why they call Houston 'the city that fooled the geographers.' Fifty miles inland, we are, and yet a world port. When Sam Houston led his little force across it 32 years ago, dredging a channel here hadn't been thought of. No, sir; nor a town either, for that matter. In fact it wasn't until after the battle of San Jacinto that Houston was settled, although Houston's history starts that same year.

Texans Right Fond of Sam
"We Texans think so much of Sam we're likely to bring his name in right frequently. Sort of twined up in our everyday experience, Sam is. Whoa. Have to observe the traffic light in Houston, friend, or the 'traffic cops' 'll get 'ya' 'er down watch out.' Run sweet, don't she? Just had her valves ground. Sam never saw one of these things; but if he'd owned one he'd have had it painted red. Great fellow for color, Sam was."

"Come from? Don't know where Sam Houston came from? Say, friend, you haven't been in Texas long. Well, here we are at La Porte Road. Yes, sir, that was Harrisburg Boulevard we just left. We'll have to turn left on Linchburg Road at Deer Park."

"You know there used to be a saying around here that two things would always bring out the Texas people, a circus and Sam Houston. You know why, friend? I'll tell you. Sam Houston loved Texas. Yes, sir. After battling around and being battered around for half his career, Sam Houston saw Texas and fell in love with her."

"From that moment he was loyal, and Texas knew it. He was the sort of fellow we like to see down here—big-hearted, humorous, outgoing, courageous, honest. But, I'm forgetting, you don't know Sam's history. My early schooling was back country quite a piece. They didn't teach a fellow so much about Magna Charta as they should, perhaps, but, friend, they didn't neglect Sam Houston."

"Sam was born in Rockbridge County, Va., March 2, 1793. His ancestors were Covenanters of the John Knox faith—Scotch-Irish people, who emigrated to America from Northern Ireland to escape oppression. They were gentle people with considerable of a family history. When Sam was 13, his father, Samuel, having passed on, his mother moved the family to Tennessee. Her name was Elizabeth Paxton Houston."

Mingled With Indians
"Their home was not far from the settlement of a Cherokee Indian tribe, and for a number of years Sam spent more time with the redskins than he did with the whites. Then war broke out with the Creek Indians and Sam enlisted in the army in 1813. He was such a fine soldier that he attracted the attention of Gen. Andrew Jackson and a friendship began that lasted through the years."

"Before he resigned from the army in 1815 to take up the study of law he had been promoted to first lieutenant. Sam's rise was rapid. He opened a law office in Lebanon, Tenn.; the following year was elected district attorney and returned to Nashville; the next year was appointed adjutant-general of the State with the rank of colonel; then he was made major-general of state troops. In 1823 he was elected representative to Congress, was re-elected in 1825 and in 1827 was elected Governor of Tennessee."

"That was the rise. Matrimonial misfortune checked his advance. He resigned the governorship and disappeared from his former haunts. Later it was found that he had joined a band of Cherokees out in Arkansas. Andrew Jackson finally prevailed upon him to undertake a mission to the Comanche Indians at San Antonio de Bexar, and his bearing so impressed the Texans that he was invited to remain."

"Texas was then subdivided into three parts all under Mexican rule, but the arrangement was unsatisfactory to all parties. The Anglo-Saxons decided that Texas needed a constitution of her own. Sam Houston who had finally, at the insistence of the citizens of Nacogdoches, consented to settle in Texas, was elected to the convention at San Felipe and there given the chairmanship of the committee to draft the constitution of Texas. Then, in 1835, came the revolution in Mexico, and Texas was left without a government."

Things Happen Fast
"Hello, here's Linchburg Road. Well, friend, I'll show you where Sam Houston got the name of 'Old Sam Jacinto.' What's that? Oh, what happened then? Well, friend, things happened fast then. Sam was made general-in-chief of a free-for-all army, and he did his best to save Texas unnecessary sorrow."

"If they'd listened to Sam the Alamo and Goliad would have been a different story. Anyway, Sam's little army was victorious at San Jacinto. Humph, say! Did you notice that little song I was just humming? That was the battle hymn at San Jacinto, friend. Sort of pretty, I think. No, it's not very martial. That's because there was only one man in Sam's army that could play a flute, and he only knew one piece. Sam told him to play it, and play it hard, and the boys marched to battle to the tune of a sentimental ballad. Here are the words. We folks sing it a lot around here:

Oh, come to the bower, my love, my love;
Oh, come to the bower I've builded for you.
Yes, sir, that song helped free Texas. "After the battle of San Jacinto Sam could have anything he asked from Texas; but all he asked was to serve her. First he was elected President of Texas, then a member of the Texas House of Representatives. Texas got into debt and Sam, once more made President, got her out of it."

"Just before he was made President of Texas for the second time, however, Sam was married to Margaret Moffette Lea of Alabama. She was a fine woman and had a lot of influence in smoothing off Sam's rough edges. She even got him to join a church—and if you had known Sam you'd figure that was doing considerable. I believe there were seven children. "But Sam hadn't given up the arena, by any means. All this time he was trying to get the United States to annex the new republic. Finally his plans were successful and in 1845 Texas joined the United States and Sam was sent to the Senate. In 1859 they made him Governor of Texas. Then along came the Civil War and, since he refused to take oath to the Confederate Government when Texas seceded, he was deposed. He passed on two years later, July 29, 1863, at Huntsville, Tex."

"Proud? Sure, we're proud of him. Sam Houston's like the city named after him: Big, far-seeing, progressive, and loyal. What's that?"

"Well, friend, I'll tell you. We Houstonians don't take much credit for our city. You see, it's as though we were carrying out Sam's vision. Somehow we get the feeling that the city of Houston and Sam Houston are sort of intertwined and we can't seem to get them separated in our thought. "This convention, though, is the sort of thing to make Sam smile all over. He liked crowds. He liked to be hospitable. Yes, and he liked to strut, too. But, there I go again: Sam didn't like those things any more than Houston does."

Texas Owes Him Much



SAM HOUSTON

From Old Print

SENATOR GOODING HAS PASSED ON

Twice Governor of Idaho and
Influential Farmer

GOODING, Ida. (P)—Frank R. Gooding, junior Senator from Idaho, has passed on in this little town he founded and which bears his name. Although a native of England, he often was described as a "typical westerner." He was eight years old when his parents brought him from England. The family settled in Michigan, later moving to California; and when Frank became of age he decided to make his home in Idaho.

There for nine years he followed the mining contracting business in the Wood River country when he was granted a homestead site and determined to follow the footsteps of his father in farming. Later a Methodist Episcopal institution located on part of the original homestead site and was given the name of Gooding College. The Senator became one of its principal financial supporters.

Elected Governor, he served two terms, 1905-1908. In the World War was fuel administrator for his State. In November, 1920, Mr. Gooding was elected United States Senator, but before beginning his term he was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator John F. Nugent. He was re-elected in 1926. The Senator was a consistent advocate of a high protective tariff and was regarded as a "regular" in his support of Republican Party measures.

OIL PLANS APPROVED

WASHINGTON (P)—The War Department has approved plans of the Standard Oil Company of New York for the construction of a wharf, dolphins and for dredging at Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts.

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Sam Houston Hall Dedicated With "Open House" Ceremonies

Son of Texas' First President Presented to Audience
—Mrs. Wilson Gets Ovation—Radio Arrangements Completed

By a Staff Correspondent

HOUSTON, Tex.—The great hall, in which the Democratic Convention is to meet, opened its doors to the people of Houston and the visitors within her gates, dedicating the building to be known as Sam Houston Hall.

Thousands in light summer attire filled its floor, wide galleries and spacious platform. Delegates for the day had no great advantage over the man of the street and children climbed on seats that on Tuesday will be reserved for the New York delegation.

For the first time the radio arrangements were tried out with a full house. In a hall of such proportions much dependence is placed upon the radio for effectively "getting over" the speeches. Thousands of dollars have been spent to perfect the broadcasting scheme.

On the platform where national officers will soon hold sway were representatives of the various churches of the city and other local celebrities. The speeches were of a historic and general character rather than political.

Houston's Son Presented

Andrew Jackson Houston, son of Gen. Sam Houston, had just been presented when Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, whose train had been delayed for three hours, came upon the platform, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse H. Jones, who are entertaining her, and a small party of distinguished persons. Mrs. Wilson was heartily acclaimed by that part of the audience that saw her enter. She was also greeted by patriotic music by a band watching for her entry.

While attention of delegates and politicians centers on the platform and candidate, there is always, at a

convention, a fringe of persons which grows constantly wider. Sons, daughters and friends of the officers and delegates, distinguished onlookers and their families, writers, folk of leisure, entertainers and seekers after entertainment come for the great national political spectacle.

On Saturday night there was a great "whooping up" by those who are here for the excitement. The Gray Mare Band playing in a hotel lobby; there was dancing here and shouting there. For conversation one had to seek the open spaces of the sidewalks, or the privacy of a closed room. In addition to dinners, luncheons, trips to Galveston, the city of pleaders, and to San Jacinto, redolent of memories of battles and excellent food, all kinds of entertainment supposed to appeal to convention followers are advertised, sporting events and what may be termed the side shows of the convention.

Earnest Figures in Attendance

There are earnest figures in attendance, too—students of political methods and men and women to urge planks that failed in Kansas City.

Mabel Vernon, of the Woman's Party, has replaced the Republican members of the Woman's Party group, who, with her, made their appeal at Kansas City with Democrats, and they will appear before the Resolutions Committee to urge the sex equality amendment.

The League of Women Voters has

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Among the many special features are shirts in the coat style with cuffs that lie flat, and various sleeve lengths—backless waistcoats that ensure a clean close fit, and ties of an accurate length for any size collar.

Dress Shirts from 8/6; White Waistcoats from 7/6; Ties from 1/1; Socks from 2/6; Silk Handkerchiefs from 2/6; Dinner Jacket Suits from 5 gns.; Wraps from 7/6; Opera Hats 21/9.

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Boston Welcomes Retail Hardware Men Convention

"Henry Browns" to Devote Four Days to Discussing "Henry Brown"

More than 400 "Henry Browns" are trooping into Boston to hear about what is happening to "Henry Brown." It is the twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Retail Hardware Association, and "Henry Brown" is the convention's typification of the average retail hardware merchant. "Henry," moreover, is the theme of the convention.

The association has had committees at work all during the year studying "Henry" and "Henry's" business, and these committees have prepared reports from research work on such subjects as the invasion of hardware lines by non-hardware merchants, chain stores, catalogue houses, department, drug, and grocery stores, and a study of the practices of these competing distributors.

Hardware merchants from all parts of the United States have gathered for the four-day meeting, Texas, California and Washington being represented in early delegations, and Oklahoma members immediately launched a campaign to obtain the 1929 convention, St. Louis also offering an invitation. It is noticeably a family convention, many if not most of the delegates bringing their wives and some of their children. Outings, entertainment and trips to historic places are part of the program.

As for "Henry Brown," the association has found that this composite character, the average hardware retailer, began business in a small way about 1850 after some seven years of apprenticeship as a clerk, worked long and hard on small capital until he saw the war years greatly increase the volume of his trade. Heavily overstocked, he pulled through the four-year deflation, and during the last few years his annual sales volume has run between \$55,000 and \$60,000, or some 10 or 15 per cent less than in 1919.

Thus "Henry" has found himself in a changed business environment. In early years of the twentieth century, in which he was schooled, has come to face narrowing margins, increased costs and small profits. Still considering himself a supplier of necessary goods which people always have needed, he has let his store retain many before-the-war characteristics. Now he sees buyers' attitudes have changed and the future of his business appears simple. So "Henry" has come to the convention to talk with several hundred other "Henrys" about sprucing up their home towns' hardware stores.

Farm Co-operation Made Practical in Work of 4-H Clubs

Agricultural Department Official Points to Practice in Working Together

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—One of the greatest needs of rural people today is greater co-operation and 4-H club work is training young farmers in such co-operation, said C. B. Smith, chief of co-operative extension work, Department of Agriculture, addressing the second national encampment to which each state has sent two boys and girls chosen for their outstanding achievements in 4-H club activities.

In the clubs members are trained to "work together, counsel together, play together, co-operate and achieve," Mr. Smith pointed out. "An enriched country life, an alert, satisfied, progressive people, an efficient agriculture and adequate food supply are the ends sought for in club work," Mr. Smith told the campers. Projects undertaken by club members in 1927 numbered 776,029, and a total of 2456 state club camps were held, he reported.

The campers made visits to the Department of Agriculture greenhouses and to the federal experimental farm at Arlington to learn what the Government is doing to help the farmer produce better plants. Farming as it is carried on in South America, Egypt, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand was explained to club members by E. Y. Wilcox, well-known agricultural writer.

To show the boys and girls new ways of organizing community social

activities, group and folk dances were taught them during their recreation hour by John Bradford of the Playground and Recreation Society of America. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and two club members, Montie Rippey of Arkansas and Mildred Bennett of Minnesota, talked to club audiences over the country during the national 4-H radio hour. Specially written songs were sung in chorus and by Myrtle Lewton of Takoma Park.

Equalization Fee Plank Is Sought by Farm Leaders

Democratic Chiefs Seek to Make Agriculture and Corruption Big Issues

By a Staff Correspondent
HOUSTON, Tex.—Aided by the attitude of important party leaders, particularly the senatorial group, western farm organization chiefs are attending the Democratic National Convention urging an equalization fee plank.

The Democratic leaders are contending that the agricultural plank and the matter of corruption in public office, are the major issues, rather than prohibition, which is actually the major controversy at the convention.

It is the desire of these party executives to sidetrack a clash over the prohibition question by stressing other issues, particularly agriculture and "Republican corruption." Taking advantage of this favorable situation, the farm leaders are on the ground, pressing their project. They do not contemplate any such remonstrance and contest as they staged at the Republican convention in Kansas City, saying they are here only for "friendly conference and co-operation."

Farm Leaders Present

Among those who are here are: Sam H. Thompson, president; Ed. A. O'Neal, vice-president, and Chester H. Gray, counsel, for the American Farm Bureau Federation; C. D. Huff, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union; J. F. Reed, president of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation; Thomas S. Cashman, president of the Minnesota Council of Agriculture; William Hirt of Columbia, Mo., chairman of the Corn Belt Committee; Frank D. Barton, vice-president, and R. A. Coles, treasurer of the Illinois Agricultural Association; George N. Peek, executive committee of 22, North Central States Agricultural Conference; William H. Settle, president of the Indian Farm Bureau Federation; C. B. Steward, secretary of the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation; B. W. Kilgore, Raleigh, N. C., American Cotton Growers' Exchange; Clarence Cusley, Dallas, and W. W. Boyce, Runge, Tex.

The Democratic leaders are divided on the equalization fee. Thomas F. Bayard, Senator from Delaware, is emphatically opposed to the equalization fee. Thaddeus Caraway, Senator from Arkansas, favors the fee, and will offer a plank which he describes as "along the lines of the rejected by the Republican convention," meaning the minority plank proffered by the farm leaders on the convention floor and rejected by the convention. It endorsed the tenets of the equalization fee without mentioning the fee in specific language.

Party Pledge Wanted

Although the farm leaders are here in force and are being cordially received, the issue over the equalization fee is as much in dispute among the Democrats as it was among the Republicans. The East versus the West factor operates among them as it did with their political opponents. Wilbur Marsh, a Democratic farm leader from Iowa, declared the farmers of the country are looking to the Democratic Party for a pledge which would assure them of being put on parity with the other basic industries of the country.

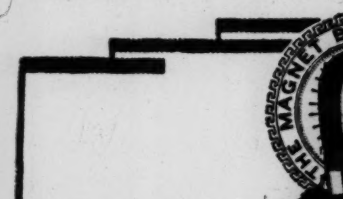
Gray Silver, another Democratic farm leader, and a delegate-at-large from West Virginia, expressed the same view. He and Mr. Marsh and other Democratic farm leaders are working with the Republican farm chiefs for an equalization fee plank.

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BRONSON M. CUTTING

United States Senator From New Mexico, a Native of New York and Graduate of Harvard, Brings Record of Doing Things to Conduct of His Office at Washington.

New Senator Finds Congress Enmeshed in Clerical Detail

Mr. Cutting of New Mexico Would Restore Its Policy-Making Functions—Devotes Chief Attention to Putting New Curbs on Campaign Expenditures

"A westerner of westerners," says the cordial, firm handshake of New Mexico's new Senator, Bronson M. Cutting of the New York Cuttings, "says the precise, modulated voice of Bronson M. Cutting, Harvard '10."

Hand and voice, New Mexico and New York, him the man from two angles as he opens the door and leads the way to deep chairs in a chintz-brightened hotel suite overlooking Boston's Public Garden.

Perhaps it is the voice which etches clearer in this setting, back again in Boston "for the first time in 18 years" to receive an honorary degree from Harvard—"still Harvard, but almost submerged by new dormitories, libraries, schools of business administration—and Cambridge traffic."

Voice and hand, they epitomize the contrasts in a career vividly American as American as Roosevelt's and in some aspects strikingly similar. Scion of a long-established New York family, studying at Harvard, then breaking away to live in the West, volunteer soldier and colonel, and always an outspoken, independent Republican, Bronson Cutting stands directly in the Roosevelt line.

Sponsors Two Amendments

He begins as if Washington had already taught him how to be wary in

interviews. No, he is not going back to the capital now; he is on the Salt Lake City train, en route to his new work in the Senate. He is still in the data-gathering stage, and he has been away from New Mexico five months—long enough. Does he know anything about the political lineup back home, who is likely to be his opponent for the Senate this fall? No, but the Democrats would do well to look for some dry state candidates if Smith is nominated for the Presidency and they want to draw any dry votes.

In Washington he has been giving much time to efforts to provide a "slush-tight" curb on excessive campaign expenditures, particularly primary funds, left untouched by both the 1910 and 1925 corrupt practices acts.

As a beginning he has introduced five measures regulating presidential and congressional nominations and elections. Two are constitutional amendments. Another proposes a

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federal commission on elections to relieve members of Congress from acting as "election clerks" for 48 states. "Since I have been in the Senate three members have had to give a large part of their time to counting ballots in the Vane contest, and the work is not finished. One committee will be occupied much of the time with the work of investigating campaign funds, and another group of senators is to investigate the New Jersey primaries.

Wins Reputation for Industry

"An elections commission, named by Congress and acting as its agent, could do all the 'spade work' in such cases and report its findings to Congress for decision." The voice has become keen, almost emphatic; the hands, held in leash, express, like good actors, force of feeling by their very restraint.

"Senators work much too hard—on details that don't count." Ap- pointed at the end of December to fill the vacancy left by the passing of Andrieus A. Jones, a Senator distinguished for industry, already Mr. Cutting has himself won a reputation for work. "Postmasters and pensions, correspondence and correspondence take hours and hours. Why add details of election returns? We need an auditing, fact-finding body to help with such work just as our secretaries handle other routine matters.

"Congress has become so enmeshed in clerical details that it has largely lost the policy-making function the fathers meant it to have. That has passed to the Executive. Often it is the President who proposes and Congress which vetoes. Besides, such a commission would be able to check up many things that go unnoticed now. The Vane and Smith cases were spectacular affairs which focused attention on two states; others need it."

Demands Honest Ballot

The observation that some parts of the United States seem to need election supervision about as much as Nicaragua brought an assenting chuckle. Senator Cutting believes that strict regulation of campaign funds is necessary if men of moderate means are to have a fair chance to attain high office, especially where primary costs double the election expense. Money has come to count much; it makes possible the wholesale corruption of the electorate, or at best an unfair influencing of it.

Does he think Congress will do anything about it? "We've got to do something," he says. "I recall his New Mexico record for doing things. The story is well known there of how a young man just out of Harvard with Phi Beta Kappa became publisher of the Santa Fe New Mexican in 1910 and quickly disillusioned members of the Catron-Fall-Burns machine who thought they had merely a scholar in politics to deal with.

In fact "dealing with him" proved

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impossible. Apparently there was nothing he wanted except better government. They found it disconcerting to have one of the most influential newspapers in the State in the hands of such a man, and eventually they found it disastrous.

Publishes Spanish Edition

As treasurer of the Progressives' state central committee in 1912 and later as chairman, he helped make Roosevelt's "Bull Moose" movement effective. Recognizing the need for an independent Spanish-language press in a state whose citizens of that race outnumber all others, he re-enforced the New Mexican with El Nuevo Mexicano. Trying always to be a Republican, but untamed by the "bosses" he carried on continually that "courageous political warfare" emphasized in the Harvard citation for his honorary degree.

Soon he became known, in the old California phrase as "a good man to take along" when going into anything that promised a battle. After the war, as state commander of the American Legion he came to wield increasing power politically. In 1923, against the old-line forces in his own party he backed a troublesome Democratic editor in the famous Magee libel case and helped win a notable victory for freedom of the press. In several state and congressional elections Democratic candidates have had his support, but it was a Republican Governor who sent him to the Senate with the best recommendation that "in response to popular demand throughout the State."

TRACTION MEN TO TAKE SECOND STRIKE VOTE

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (P)—Street railway operatives of the State will ballot this week for the second time on the question of whether to strike or accept the terms of the Connecticut Company in the disagreement which hinges on the matter of disciplining motormen, conductors, and repairmen.

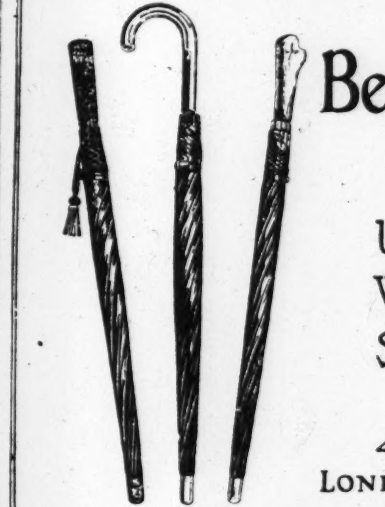
The strike scheduled for midnight, June 25, by the executive board of the state union with the sanction of the national committee and John T. Reardon, international officer, has been called off because of protests from some of the union men who claim that they did not know their votes in the poll taken two weeks ago had been construed as strike votes.



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Overseas League Women Convene

Welcome Extended Delegates by Commandant of the First Naval District

Telegrams from Mrs. Herbert Hoover and other women prominent in national affairs throughout the United States served as an opening point for the business sessions of the Women's Overseas Service League convention, for which more than 300 women who served abroad during the years from 1914 to 1919 have gathered in Boston, coming from almost every state, with one delegate traveling from Japan and another from Paris.

Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commandant of the First Naval District, extended an official welcome to the women present, who are understood to compose the largest convention delegation yet assembled during the eight years since the league's formation. The first morning session was devoted entirely to routine business.

Visiting delegates have already been greeted at various points about the city. At Lexington, on the famous battle green, two companies of infantry and an army band were drawn up while Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, commander of the first corps area, greeted the service women. They were also received at the Fort-ton Navy Yard. A memorial service in the famous King's Chapel was held on Sunday afternoon, at which delegates wore their service uniforms.

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Art News and Comment

SEQUOIA PATTERNS

London Water Colors

BY FRANK RUTHER

THERE are at least three important water-color exhibitions open at present, and all within a stone's throw of each other: the Royal Academy at Burlington House, the British Independent Society of Artists at the Redfern Gallery in Bond Street, and the Modern English Watercolor Society at St. George's Gallery in Hanover Square. So the amateur of what has come to be regarded as a peculiarly English form of art has an excellent opportunity of discovering what the British water-colorists of the day are up to, and of comparing the various trends and tendencies which are actuating different schools.

If he starts with the water color room in the Academy he will notice that the walls look familiar; that, indeed—presuming his memory to be all it should be, and that he has done his patriotic duty by the famous Institution year after year—it is difficult to discover any feature which distinguishes this year's display from the many others he has seen before. For the general quality of the contributors still chooses the sort of subjects their predecessors chose—during the past decade, shall we say—and they are treating the old problems in the old way.

Not for the specialist. This is not meant as unfavorable criticism. The Royal Academy gives a vast number of people their only opportunity of coming into contact with any sort of pictorial art. It is not for the specialist; it is for the general, and on their own level its exhibitors have attained a respectable standard of technical accomplishment. But imagination and freshness of vision is lacking. Most of the water-colorists seem to be content to produce variations on half a dozen well known themes.

They expend whatever gift for fantasy in decoration they may have on the usual wistful priorities of the sea-maidens, Oriental dancers, peasant interiors, "pied-piperish" medieval processions in vivid, if somewhat banal, color; while in landscape there is a tendency to choose vast downland scenes, which leave more than two-thirds of the composition empty sky, the remaining fraction being taken up with a narrow edging of hills and pasture-land. It is all in the academy tradition, in the water color tradition especially, but it has not a great deal to do with art as the serious artist and the conscientious critic understand it.

Some Individual Works. But although the general impression of the present, the 160th exhibition can be summed up, it is only fair to add that a detailed study of the overcrowded walls reveals much of interesting value to individuals. Such are "Walden," by I. K. Rollett, who makes an attempt to formalize the rolling landscape she has chosen as subject matter into a coherent design; in "Memoriam," by Maude Parker, a large well-thought-out water color study of the Garden Court in the Bank of England carried out mainly in sympathetic gray; "Kingston Bridge," by Harry P. Clifford, a snow scene, subtly and delicately tinted; "Hamburgh," by Raine Barker, a beautifully precise little sketch; "The Blue Boat," by Joseph Connor, vigorously designed and warmly colored in deep blues and browns; "A Winter's Day," by A. Reginald Smith, a quite admirable rendering of December's melancholy; "Horse Chestnut," by Ethel Martin; "Evening on the Sussex Downs," by Ernest M. Dinkel; "Devonshire Fields," by Alice M. Bryson—to name only a few.

A New Society. The water colors shown by the British Independent Society of Artists at the Redfern Gallery are startlingly different from the Burlington House collection. The foreword in their catalogue explains that the members of the society—one of

England's newest, by the way—had the amusing idea of asking an art critic to set a general subject for their exhibition. The subject set—to serve as a comment on present-day modes and manners one gathers—had to do with blouses.

The result is very interesting. Many of the exhibitors reverting to Ancient Greece, have taken the most famous of the blondes, Helen of Troy herself, as their theme. The exhibition shows a return to the architectural or classical tradition—the classical tradition translated into terms of modern art, be it understood—and it is astonishing to see how effectively water color has been used by this group of artists to convey the breadth and nobility of design an architectural art requires.

Particularly successful, in this manner was the work of B. R. Hughes-Stanton, of Sidney J. Abbott, of Henry S. Moore, of Cosmo Clark and of J. R. McCulloch. Frank C. Medworth achieved three witty and beautifully balanced compositions, and R. Pitchforth, whose work has something of the quality of the old colored broadsheets, chose to be almost unaware of the set subject in his largest and most important composition. The rest of the exhibition was made up of studio work by the same artists, and by members of the society who set themselves their own subjects.

A Modern Group. But interesting and significant as the British Independent Society of Artists proved to be, it is the sixth exhibition of the Modern English Watercolor Society at the St. George's Gallery which shows the best that English water-colorists can achieve. Here we find artists who can do more than merely indicate form, depth, atmosphere by deftly applied splashes of color; they can draw in this difficult medium, and carry out intricate designs in it and give their compositions the solidity and balance, the finish one expects only from oils, and all the time lose nothing of the lightness, the grace and delicacy which should characterize all water-color painting.

And all schools—except the academic appear to be represented. There are three examples of Charles Ginner's richly quiet realism, and at the other end of the scale—at the Bloomsbury end—a characteristic Duncan Grant arabesque of figures; then there is a typical William Roberts to show what good can come out of youthful dallying with cubism and vorticism—curiously dynamic, severely simplified figure composition—and a magnificent John Nash (which, it is encouraging to note, has just been bought by the authorities for the Victoria and Albert Museum). "Whiteleaf," one of the finest examples of this artist's gift for discovering and stressing the underlying design in nature while departing in any way from literal truth.

Ethelbert White has a similar facility and he uses a somewhat similar idiom in exercising it, but his work is none the less individual for all cubism and vorticism. He has composed water colors on view, "The Barn" and "The Wild Forest." Walter Taylor's four bright and lively exhibits are all of the school of decorative design. Among the non-members exhibiting are Frances Hodgkins, whose work, one feels, must be done at lightning speed, so vividly does she record what must surely be the most evanescent of impressions; and Sidney Hunt who is developing an attractive and original style which contains faint hints and echoes of Dufy and other modern French decorators.

Los Angeles Art Notes. SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. LOS ANGELES—The Newhouse Galleries are showing for the opening exhibition in their new and more spacious quarters the late paintings of Barre Miller, a well-designed group of pictures, colorful and boldly painted.

The Stendahl Galleries have held a number of brilliant one-man exhibitions within the last few months. At the end of the season came two more fine shows by Power O'Malley and Arthur Hill Gilbert. Mr. O'Malley shows his Irish pictures which were so well received in New York, and besides these paintings from Texas, Arizona and California. Mr. Gilbert has delightful French scenes, as well as his late California work. The exhibitions at the Los Angeles Museum include the annual showing of the students of the Otis Art Institute, which is the museum's school, opening with a reception on the evening of June 15. The work shows that creativeness in the student has been encouraged as well as an effort to develop a fine technical skill. The Arthur W. Dow Association have an interesting and comprehensive exhibition of paintings, craft work and designs, decorative and commercial. A collection of American prints shown through the courtesy of the Downtown Gallery, New York, are on exhibition in the Print Rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Harrison have added to their gallery of modern French art a pastel by E. Degas, "Femme en Bleu," done in more suppressed colors than one usually expects in Degas, but beautiful and extremely interesting; a very representative and well-known aquarelle by Maurice Utrillo, "Theatre de l'Atelier a Montmartre"; and an oil by Theophile Robert, "L'Echarfe Blanche."

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"The Big Tree Grove," From a Block Print by William S. Rice.

Everybody's Gallery

ON THIS page is a representation of one of William S. Rice's block prints. To avoid too heavy masses of black in newspaper printing, Mr. Rice's shadows have been lightened by a dot process used in the making of the engraving. None of the modifications incident to the translation of the print into a newspaper illustration, however, affect the essence of the picture, which is Mr. Rice's command of structure and pattern in a composition. In addition to his art work, Mr. Rice had taught art and drawing in California public schools since 1900. For four years before that, after his student days under Howard Pyle and others of note in Pennsylvania, Mr. Rice worked as illustrator on the Philadelphia Times.

Lyme Exhibition

An exhibition of water colors, pastels, etchings, drawings and lithographs opened June 23 at the gallery of the Lyme Art Association on the village street in Old Lyme, Conn., and will remain on view until July 7. This is the fourth exhibition of this kind held by the association, and each year the collection has had an increasing appeal to the public and apparently to the artists as well, for the general merit of the show has steadily mounted higher.

Silvermine Artists

The Silvermine Artists have opened their 1928 season with a black and white exhibition in their gallery, the Guild Hall, on Silvermine Avenue, between Norwalk and New Canaan, Conn.

Industrious Sargent

John Sargent's industry, well known among his fellow artists, is illustrated by Mrs. J. Comyns Carr in her "Reminiscences." "His untiring energy stands out persistently in my memory of him. When traveling abroad on a holiday he would have his easel set up on a Swiss Alp and be busy on a water color within an hour or two of his arrival. Or again, after an informal dinner party at a mountain hotel, he would take out his sketch book, and almost before he was aware he was working he would, in his usual generous way, bestow on a friend a perfect portrait sketch."

Art in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—The first commission for fresco mural decoration has been completed this week in the new music auditorium of Mills College. The fine acoustics of this concert hall join the perfect gesture of art patronage, whereby this college

gave Ray Boynton, the artist, complete freedom of theme and decoration. Boynton has long been known as the chief exponent of fresco painting in California, but this is his first large work, in the sense of space and sustained organization. For 29 years he has studied the discipline of painting on the wall in large scale. Long before he worked with Diego Rivera on some of his Mexico City frescoes, Boynton had experimented with the fresco formulas used by the Italian primitives. The present frescoes are on plaster, the pigments ground from earth colors and semi-precious stones and finished with marble dust.

Two months sufficed to complete six large panels, six small panels and eight wooden panels of the stage-scene. Mythological in inspiration, figures of noble simplicity are stylized into the rhythms of the composition. The present frescoes are on plaster, the pigments ground from earth colors and semi-precious stones and finished with marble dust.

Boynton has stressed the substantial facts of color relations, line rhythm and balanced mass. The veils and drapes of the small panels are not tricky, but solid color in frank statement. The gold background embraces the primitive reds, blues, greens and yellows so that the color harmony can be called neither ultra-modern nor classic, but abundant with the tradition of fresco. The designs in the ceiling are naive and rendered in a rustic manner, much as a peasant would entertain himself with simplest patterns on beams and wall surface.

Preliminary sketches in pastel and a series of water colors by Ray Boynton were shown at the Galerie Beaux Arts. Two of them are his designs for encaustic panels completed in the patios of the California School of Fine Arts and the Los Gatos home of Charles Erskine Scott Wood.

The Oakland Art Gallery shows paintings and wood carvings by Peter Krasnow, whose works are represented in many public buildings in Los Angeles. Krasnow is a Russian Jew who retains the great background of religious tradition of the Old Testament, from which he draws his subjects. Meditative and replete with symbolism, these panels are well considered in style and wholly acceptable to this age when "planes" are well considered.

Portraits of Women in Paris

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NOT for a long while has a small exhibition created so much discussion as the one held during June at the Renaissance Gallery of "Portraits of Women from Ingres to Picasso." Not for 50 years has any such exhibition been attempted in Paris and then it was given over to the nineteenth-century artists, to Nattier, Vigee-Lebrun, and the like. Besides, one was assured of a collection of pictures drawn almost entirely from private salons and galleries which the general public in the ordinary way might never see.

Roughly a century has passed since J. A. D. Ingres started painting his enamel-like portraits. The robes of these "fort etoiles." There came the crinoline of the court of Empress Eugenie, set down with such aristocratic grace by P. X. Winterhalter. After the Second Empire, we find the gowns of P. A. Renoir, simple in front but bulging hugely at the back and garlanded with long ribbons. Finally, we arrive by degrees at the dresses of today, depicted in that seemingly careless manner by such men as Maurice de Vlaminck, Kees van Dongen, and Henri Matisse.

Strangely does a pristine Winterhalter, such as the portrait of the Duchesse de Plaisance, consort with the gaudy portrait of Matisse's daughter to separate the olive face and red and black dress of J. J. Henner's portrait of Mme. Koehlin-Schwartz from the incomprehensible cubistic treatment of Mme. Picasso by her husband, Pablo Picasso. Portraits by Ernest Hebert and L. G. Ricard make strange wall-fellows with those of Marie Laurencin and Vlaminck.

It seems as if once the sitter completely dominated the portrait, even art being subordinate to a successful and flattering appearance. This was one extreme. The other is the complete disregard of the sitter, in order that the artist may blazon his

strange and individual style on a canvas. In between these two schools so far apart, we have the Manets, Renoirs and Degas. The painting which was given the place of honor and which was certainly the chef-d'oeuvre of the exhibition was Edouard Manet's "La Femme au Gant." It showed a young woman in black, of squarish features, taking off her gloves. You felt instinctively the tremendous sincerity of the artist—that his desire was above all else to be truthful without surrendering an inch to his highest sense of art.

Perhaps the greatest pleasure of a visit to the exhibition was to find the small Renoirs and to study the larger canvases of Degas. Other than the Manet mentioned, the gem of the galleries was a privately owned Renoir, called "Femme en Blanc." It was hardly a portrait. A woman in white dress stood in a wood, her back to the artist. Her hair under her hat was auburn and curled. She was reading a book. About her waist and trailing down almost to the ground was a band of blue silk and floating blue ribbons. The painting was intensely luminous.

Edgar Degas was represented by several portraits, chief of which in importance was that of "The Two Sisters," so carefully composed, and modeled like an old Dutch painting. Here again was a case of art taking precedence over both the personality of the one painted and the strong individuality of the artist. In the century or thereabout from Ingres to Picasso, the peak of excellence, in painting of women's portraits at least, was surely reached when Manet, Renoir and Degas were doing their finest work.

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The Dürers in Nuremberg

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Nuremberg

DIRECTORS of the German Museum (thanks to the untiring efforts of Dr. Traugott Schulz) have been successful in arranging a more comprehensive loan exhibition of Dürer's scattered work than has ever been seen before, for the observance in his native city of his fourth centenary has given us an opportunity of studying Hans Pleydenwurf and those earlier Frankish painters to whom Dürer was certainly indebted.

An inscription on the green background of a fine portrait head tells us "This has Albrecht, durer counterfeited from his Master michel Wolgemut in year 1516 and he was 82 year and has lived till one counted 1519 year than is he departed on saint andrews day before the sun arose." There are several portraits, and many beautifully sincere altar pieces, by this gentle, pious old man in whose workshop, at the close of three years apprenticeship, Dürer painted his first known portrait, that of his father (Ulrich), a wandering goldsmith descended from Hungarian peasants. The young apprentice had earlier shown promise of exceptional talent in the drawing in oils on paper, "Myself with thirteen years," and the amazing silver-point, of the same date, in the Albertina Vienna. "Saint Christopher With the Christ Child" (Dessau), an important early work in which Wolgemut's influence can still be traced, was painted in 1496, after Dürer's first visit to Italy and before he began the characteristic portrait of "Frederick the Wise of Saxony" (Berlin), who commissioned the Triptych, known as the "Dresden Altar," which has suffered so much from restoration and added trimmings.

It was impossible to obtain from the Prado that somewhat hard portrait, in the fashionable costume of the period, with the inscription "I painted this from my figure; I was six and twenty years old." It is represented by an excellent copy from the Germain Seligmann collection.

Although some doubt has recently been cast upon the authenticity of the "Beheading of Christ" (1499), there are certain details—the treatment of plants and the Brenner landscape in the background—that surely proclaim Dürer as the master who painted this altar-piece for the chapel of his friend, Hieronymus Holzschuher, who was afterward Bürgermeister of Nuremberg and the subject of one of his last and finest portraits (Berlin).

In the year 1500, while working on the designs for the wood-cuts of the "Apocalypse" and the "Great Passion," Dürer painted the wonderful portrait (Munich) in which he reveals himself as a mystic. The deplorably retouched "Hercules and the Stymphalian Birds," reminiscent of Pollaiuolo, belongs to this period, also the portraits of "Hans and Pelizius Tucher" (Weimar), patrons of Nuremberg, "Jakob Fugger der Rich" (Munich), and "Oswald Krell" (Munich), that strangely interesting man, in the black velvet fur-trimmed mantle whose dark eyes are as mysterious as his life of which no record can be found.

The main reason for Dürer's second visit to Venice, in 1505, was to paint an altar-piece for the church of San Bartolomeo, the burial place of the German merchants resident in that city. This lovely picture, "The Feast of Roses," bought by Rudolf II for his gallery in Prague, was removed to Vienna in 1631, and, after

suffering many indignities at the restorers' hands, returned to Prague in 1793, where, in the Convent of Strahow, the heads of the Virgin and Child were entirely repainted.

Apart from its artistic value this work is of much historical interest: the Emperor Maximilian I and Pope Julius II kneel before the Queen of Heaven and the Babe, who crown them with wreaths of roses, and, in the background, the painter can be seen standing beside his brilliant friend, the poet and humanist Willibald Pirckheimer, who holds a parchment telling us that, "In the year 1506 Albrecht Dürer completed this work in five months."

The arrival, a few days ago, of this much discussed picture has added a fresh interest to the exhibition, which will remain open until October.

"The Boy Jesus before the Elders" (Barberini Rome), was painted in this busy year when Dürer also found time for several portraits, including that of the attractive "Venetian Girl" (Vienna). His return to Nuremberg was followed by a period of great activity in which he painted the "Adam and Eve" (Prado), represented by a copy from the Uffizi, "The Martyrdom of the Ten Thousand Christians" (Vienna), the lost "Madonna of the Iris" (copy from Prague), and the "Heller Altar" (Frankfurt) of which the central panel was burnt in 1723, the existing panels being made by the work of his apprentice, Mathias Grunewald, and of his youngest brother Hans, whose "Saint Sippe" can also be seen.

In 1510 the councillors of Nuremberg commissioned Dürer, who was of their number, to paint the life-size "Emperor Pictures" for the Schopfer House, in the market place, where the crown and robes of Charles the Great (portrayed together with the Emperor Sigismund) were preserved with other relics belonging to the town.

A copy of the Raphaellesque "Adoration of the Trinity," painted in 1511 for the House of the Twelve Brothers, has been placed in the marvelously carved frame made, from Dürer's design, for the original picture now in Vienna. For several years after the completion of this work he devoted himself almost entirely to the production of woodcuts and engravings, but in 1514, the year of his dearly-loved mother's passing, he painted the "Salvator Mundi" (Bremen), and in 1515 "Mary with the Child" (Metropolitan Museum, New York), and the visionary heads of the apostles, "Saint Philip and Saint James" (Uffizi).

From a charcoal sketch, made in Augsburg in 1518, Dürer painted the portrait of his generous patron and friend, Maximilian I, who granted him a coat of arms (three silver shields on a blue field). This great Emperor, "the last of the knights," a young rake and a courtier who refused to hold the ladder upon which Dürer was at work, "I can make a nobleman out of any peasant," was his scathing remark, "but from no nobleman can I make such a painter."

In the summer of 1521 Dürer started on his journey to the Netherlands, where he painted the "Saint Hieronymus" (Lisbon), the "Portrait of an Old Man" (Louvre), and the fine portrait of the painter "Bernard van Orley" (Dresden). His last portrait was that of his old friend, "Jakob Muffel" (Berlin). Senator and one-time Bürgermeister of Nuremberg, whose passing took place shortly after its completion in 1526.

Those sublimely conceived panels of the Evangelists and Apostles (Munich) are not included in this collection, but we can see that other work of Dürer's closing days, "The II for his gallery in Prague, was removed to Vienna in 1631, and, after

Prohibition Fruitage

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Story About the Play-House

A Little June Tale

By MYRTA LITTLE DAVIES

When the lights are twinkling softly
And bed-time on the way,
My mother tells me little tales
Of once upon a day.

ONCE upon a day when I was
a little girl, my sister, Editha,
and I thought it would be
nice to make a play-house
down in the lane under the sugar
maple.

There were a great many sugar
maples on our father's farm, but the
one in the corner of willow lane was
the most beautiful. It was the largest,
too, and the most like a great
tent. Every spring it had thousands
of little, fuzzy yellow-green tassels
and fat shell-like seeds that looked
like earrings, and every fall it
dressed itself in scarlet and gold
with little flecks of brown and yellow.
In the winter, its branches
often bent almost to the ground with
sparkling ridges of glistening snow.

It was June when Editha and I
planned to make the play-house, and
all the maple's heart-shaped leaves
were green, and gleaming in the
bright sunshine. There was a "nest"
of robins in her hair, and the sparrows
were chirping, the fat black and
yellow bees were buzzing, and two
gray phoebes were building their
nest in the piazza post just a little
way off. The clouds were like puffy
feather-beds in the sky that was as
blue as a lake. It was all very gay.

For our play-house, first we swept
a great circle under the tree with an
old broom, till we had a beautiful
hard earth floor. Then we brought
some red bricks and some narrow
boards about as long as Editha was
tall from the cellar where father
said we could get them. We placed
two of the bricks flat on the ground
near the tree with a board on top.
Then on each end of that board we
put a brick on its side, with a board
on top of that, and so on till we had
five nice shelves.

Our June China

We had a lot of pieces of lovely
china Mother had given us to put on
our shelves. Of course they were
all little pieces, but they gave us
as much pleasure as if they were
whole dishes. There were a place of
a saucer with beautiful red poppies
on it, and gold scrolls, and there
were pieces with pink roses and
green leaves on them that we called
our June china, and ever so many
more.

Then we had a big tea-kettle that

didn't leak and a square oven made
of brick to put it on, and some tin
plates and pans we baked our mud
pies in and our little moss cushion-
cakes.

There were two boxes to sit on and we
made pillows of grass with leaves
on top for the seats. Our table was
two boxes with a board across. Our
tablecloth was very fine, for Mother
had let us see four old handker-
chiefs together for that, and we put
a beautiful border of white daisies
and pink clover round the edge.

After our house was all ready, and
the pies and cakes were baked, we
put an old pitcher full of meadow
violets in the center of the table,
and around the bouquet we placed
our prettiest pieces of wild-rose
china. Then we invited Mother and
Aunt Mollie, who was visiting her,
to come out and take tea with us. We
put buttercups wreaths round their
necks and forget-me-nots from the
brook-side in their hands.

And what do you think—they
brought a basket covered with a
blue-bordered towel, and in the basket
were brown-sugar sandwiches and
pink frosted cakes and some
lemonade in little rose-flowered cups,
and some pink rose candies Aunt
Mollie had made, to go with our moss
cakes and mud pies. We pinned a
real wild rose on their shoulders
from our very own lane, and Mother
told us the rose grows just every-
where except way up at the poles
and at the equator, and she said
poets and musicians always love to
tell about it, and artists love to paint
it and weave it into beautiful tape-
stries.

"I think the wild rose is the love-
liest of any," said Aunt Mollie.
"Maybe, MacDowell the wonderful
pianist-composer thought so, too,"
said Mother. Then she sang his "To
a Wild Rose" to us, with some lovely
ones somebody had composed.

"Hear that robin," cried Aunt Mol-
lie. "Beauty, music on the earth—
Music, beauty in the sky."

After we had eaten our lunch we
danced round the sugar maple and
sang a song Mother had taught us.
Heaven's earth if it be in tune
And ever softly her we sing—

And at that very minute it began
to rain and the birds scurried back
to their nests and we all cuddled
close to the tree and, just for fun,
sister and I held little dove-color
toothpicks over our heads for umbrellas.

The tent-like maple sheltered us

and pretty soon everything smelled
all clean and washed, like lilies-of-
the-valley. The rain stopped and all
at once, up in the sky straight over
our maple came a beautiful rainbow,
the colors of the buttercups and the
forget-me-nots and the sturdy old
bricks and the violets and roses—and
the green canopy of our beloved
sugar maple.

Opals and Rainbows
Aunt Mollie smiled a lovely smile
at the rainbow and she asked a little
poem from Christina Rossetti about it.

There are bridges on the rivers,
As pretty as you please;
But the bow that bridges heaven
And overtops the trees,
And builds a road from earth to sky,
Is prettier far than these.

Longfellow called the rainbow
"the heaven of flowers all the wild
flowers of the forest, all the lilies of
the prairie," said Mother.

"I'm not a bit wet," said Aunt
Mollie. Then she asked my mother
to teach us the jolly old rhyme
about roses and roses that she used
to say when she was a little girl.
And Mother did.

It is the month of June
When pleasant sights salute the eyes
The meadows of the rose and rose,
And pleasant scents the noses.

"It's the opal month of June," said
Aunt Mollie.

"June," said Mother, "is green as
emeralds with a gorgeous rainbow
across her lap."

"Rainbows and opals are some-
thing alike, aren't they," laughed
Aunt Mollie. "Thank you for a very
happy call at your sugar maple
house. Come and see me some-
time soon, over on Big Hill."

And we did.

How Mr. Brown-Bird
Took the Plunge

MR. BROWN-BIRD was sitting
on a telephone wire thinking
The telephone wire stretched
from Mrs. Smith's bungalow
to ever-so-far-away. The bungalow
was perched on a sandy hillside
somewhere in California, and the
sandy hillside was covered with
masses of silver-gray foliage and all
kinds of wild flowers—great trails of
purple blossoms, clumps of yellow
ones and bushes of dusty blue lupins
all growing anyhow.

Mr. Brown-Bird had just returned
from a spin along the coast, and had
for the first time seen a swimming
pool and a diving board and people
plunging into the water as if they
were people can plunge.

"What is the matter, dear?" said
Mrs. Brown-Bird, as she flew up to
him. Mr. Brown-Bird sighed deeply.
"I have a longing," he answered, "to
stand on a diving board and plunge
into some water; but there is no
water here, neither is there a spring-
board, so what can I do about it?"

"The only water anywhere around
here is in the hose pipe in front of
the bungalow, and Mr. and Mrs.
Brown-Bird always managed to have
a little drink whenever Mrs. Smith
watered the apology for a garden
in front of the bungalow."

Mr. Smith, who did not know any
better, said and kept on saying
"Nothing will grow in sand; you
must have earth and things." "Not at
all," answered Mrs. Smith, "in Cal-
ifornia things do grow in sand—sun-
flowers for instance—and lots of
other flowers."

And so at 5 o'clock every day
Mrs. Smith stepped out of the front
door of the bungalow with a green
gown, a white apron, and a hat, and
went to the garden. She had a long
dress, all ready to water the garden.
Mrs. Smith had one day received a
present of several iris plants, and she
had planted them against a bit of
wall in front of the bungalow, and
tended them as if they had been her
dear; that is, she trimmed their
leaves when they looked untidy, and
gave them a shower bath every day.

My little niece took her to bed
every night for many months and
loved her very much.

I should love to see a doll worked
out that could be washed when nec-
essary. I tried to think of some way
to water-proof the saucer but didn't
succeed.

[My little niece will be interested
to hear about this doll—Ed.]

New Brunswick, New Jersey
Dear Editor:
I am 7 years old and have been
going to the Christian Science Sun-
day School since I was 3 years old.
My mama and papa were in the
step and each Sunday were in a
different city. But that didn't
make any difference for we know
that our Sunday schools are all the
same.

A few months ago we came home
so I could go to school. I am now in
high school.

Mama teaches the baby class in
our Sunday School, and each child is
given a Monday or Thursday Monitor.
I just love Snubs and Waddles.
I should like to hear from a little
girl about my age. Lucile McN.

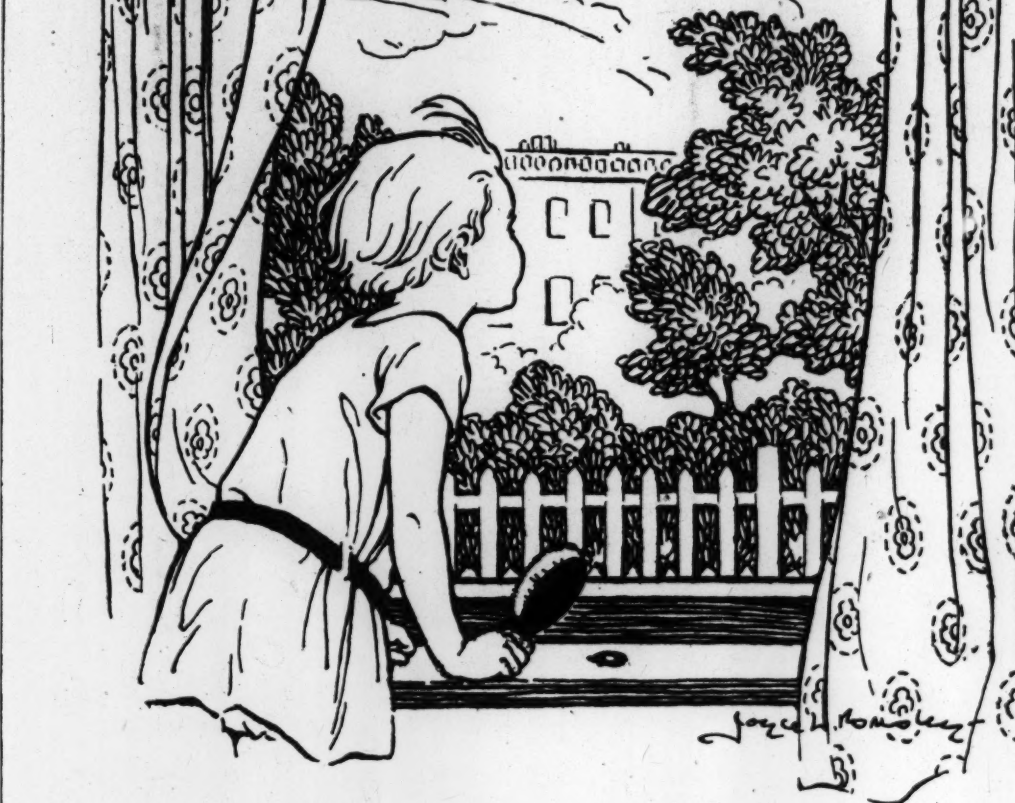
Rivera, Calif.
This is my first time writing to the
Mail Bag. I have enjoyed the Chil-
dren's Page and the Sunday articles
in the Monitor.

I live on a large orange grove and
the trees are now covered with bloss-
oms and golden fruit which will be
picked in a month from now. I de-
light in driving our Ford truck
through the orchard when we pick
up dead wood that has to be trimmed
out of the trees. Our foreman lets
me get on the tractor and steer it
sometimes.

I am 9 years old and in the fourth
grade at school, and should like to
correspond with some boy my age in
Switzerland. Richard F.
[Richard's letter was written in April.
—Ed.]

The following would like to receive
letters:
Gladys L. (10), Perry, Ia.
Marjory P. (11), Somerville, Mass.
Gloria G. (12), Chicago, Ill.
The Editor would also like to thank
June C. Margaret E., Freda F., Audrey
B., Betty B., Phyllis B. and their sisters.

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SOUTH-WEST WIND

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

There's a southwest wind a-blowing, oh, it's blowing, blowing free!
It's blowing over meadowlands and forests from the sea!
It's blowing over houses to our little London square.
To the elm trees and the plane trees, and it's brushing out their hair!

Oh, some have Indian ayahs, and there's some have Japanese.
Who come to brush and dress them from far countries overseas;
But I'd rather be an elm tree or a plane tree in the square.
And have the southwest wind come miles to brush my leafy hair!

JOYCE L. BRISLEY.

weight, and Mr. Brown-Bird, closing
his eyes with sheer delight, and
standing on his tippy-toes, sprang
from the cactus leaf, into the tiny
pool, the happiest bird in the world.
Mrs. Smith happened to be looking
out of the window and she saw him,
and she was the happiest woman in
the world at that moment. "To think,"

she said later to Mr. Smith, "that we
now have a bird-plunge in our back
garden!"
"Prunes!" said Mr. Smith—but
then he had not with his very own
eyes seen Mr. Brown-Bird plunge
into the pool, so can you blame him?
However, Mrs. Smith was quite
happy, and so was Mr. Brown-Bird.

Stories in Stamps

Early Mails

WHEN did our Government
first make stamps, Daddy?
asked Harrison one evening
as he was looking
over the pages in his album marked
"United States Stamps."

Harrison's father is a lawyer, so
he is well up in history, and he an-
swered immediately.
"Well, I never knew that before,"
exclaimed Harrison in delight.

"Here's a stamp with a funny-look-
ing engine. Why does it have such
a big smokestack, I wonder?" he
asked.

"That's a picture of the first engine
to go on the tracks that were laid
across our continent and shows the
next step in our mail transportation,"
explained Daddy.

"Here's an early steamship, too,"
exclaimed Harrison. "And look,
Daddy, on a 1901 stamp is the picture
of an automobile."

"That's the first automobile to ap-
pear on any stamp in the world,"
said Daddy.

"There are plenty of pictures of
airplanes on stamps now—when did
they start?" asked Harrison who
seemed to think Daddy knew every-
thing.

"Our Government was the first
there, too," said Daddy. "In 1913 a
mail-carrying plane was printed on a
parcel-post stamp."

"That seems to cover everything
now," said Harrison.

"Have there been post offices for
only 81 years?"
"Oh, no, that's a very different
thing," said Daddy. "The colonies
had post offices 200 years earlier
than that."

"Tell me about them, please—
where was the first post office?"
asked Harrison eagerly. Like so
many boys, he wanted to learn all
the interesting things he possibly
could.

"When Boston was a year younger
than you—nine years old—the Massa-
chusetts Government established a
post office in the town of a Lay-
ton. This was in 1639," explained
Daddy. "At first it was used to re-
ceive the mail that came in ships
from Europe until it could be dis-
tributed, but later, in 1763, a horse-
back postal service was established
through the wilderness between New
York and Boston."

"And what stamps were used
then?" asked Harrison.

"Post Payed" was written on the en-
velopes, showing that the fee had
been paid at the town from which it
started," answered Daddy, and added,
"Private mail-carrying companies
soon developed. Well-Fargo & Co.
had an interesting stamp with 'Pony
Express' printed above the picture of
a man on a horse going at rapid
speed, and the name of the company
below. That might be a picture of
Buffalo Bill, for he was a pony ex-
press rider for that very company."

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Unusual Beheadings

Here is a group of boys:
Behold the name of Number One
and you have an ancient vessel.
Behold the name of Number Two
and you have something overgrown.
Behold the name of Number Three
and you have a nickname.
Behold the name of Number Four
and you have a vehicle.
Behold the name of Number Five
and you have an article of furniture.
Behold the name of Number Six
and you have one who lives.
Behold the name of Number Seven
and you have a disfigurement.

Here is a group of girls:
Behold the name of Number One
and you have what the robin did to
the cherries.
Behold the name of Number Two
and you have the name of a Bible
character.
Behold the name of Number Three
and you have what the butterflies are
in summer.
Behold the name of Number Four
and you have an exciting chase.

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and you have an ancient vessel.
Behold the name of Number Two
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Behold the name of Number Three
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and you have a disfigurement.

Behold the name of Number One
and you have what the robin did to
the cherries.
Behold the name of Number Two
and you have the name of a Bible
character.
Behold the name of Number Three
and you have what the butterflies are
in summer.
Behold the name of Number Four
and you have an exciting chase.

Behold the name of Number One
and you have an ancient vessel.
Behold the name of Number Two
and you have something overgrown.
Behold the name of Number Three
and you have a nickname.
Behold the name of Number Four
and you have a vehicle.
Behold the name of Number Five
and you have an article of furniture.
Behold the name of Number Six
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In the Cheritree Nursery

THE twins were away. In the
nursery not a sound was heard
save the soft swish of muslin
curtains, moved by a gentle
breeze which entered the long
French windows.

Upon these curtains a pair of
printed bluebirds swung to and fro
with never a twitter, and above the
baseboards of the room a procession
of gayly stenciled animals stood mo-
tionless and silent.

A white, curly bear with a pink
nose rested his forepaws over the
edge of a crotone-covered toy box
which stood in one corner and stared
unwinkingly at the sun. On one of
the twin beds, where Nancy had
placed it before going away, Ding-
bats, the ragamuffin doll, looked up
at the ceiling through glistening
shoe-button eyes. And in another
corner Major Oswald Bump, the
wooden drum major with painted
black beaver hat, seemed quite con-
tent to lie face down against the
floor and sleep dreamlessly on.

Had the Cheritree twins been
there things would have been differ-
ent, for things are seldom motionless
and quiet where the twins are. But
they had been gone for nearly a
week, and so the printed bluebirds,
the stenciled animals, the curly bear,
Dingbats, and, yes, even the wooden
drum major had begun to feel quite
neglected and forlorn.

Perhaps nothing would have been
done about it, however, had it not
been for the Radio, the Breeze and
Mr. Victor Herbert.

"March of the Toys"
Mr. Victor Herbert started it long
ago when, in a musical show which
was named "Babes in Toyland," he
had written a piece called "March
of the Toys."

The Radio, in a neighbor's living-
room, helped things along by pick-
ing up the tune of the air when it
was being played by a New York
orchestra and sending it through the
loudspeaker with all the merry,
swinging notes just calling and call-
ing to every toy creature within hear-
ing to come and join in the march.

And the Breeze, catching the notes
as fast as they came from the horn,
did its bit by tossing them up into
the air, swirling them above the tree
tops and finally swooping down with
them through the open windows of
the Cheritree nursery and setting
them loose in that quiet room.

Well!
One can hardly imagine such a
thing, but, supposing you were a
toy, or a printed bluebird, or a sten-
ciled animal, or a ragamuffin doll, or
a wooden drum major; and supposing
you were resting without motion or
sound when, suddenly, there came—
Rum-tum-tum-tum-tum-tum-tum!
Diddle-de-um-tum-tum! just plead-
ing and calling, yes—and tugging! at
your feet with lively notes, fairly
dragging you into its joyous, swing-
ing measures—would you join that
march?

Dingbats was the first to move.
She rolled her shoe-button eyes about
her cotton-stuffed knees with a jerk
in a most amazing manner, drew up
and sat up in bed with her head
quicker on one side to catch every
note.

"O-o-o-o-o!" she breathed raptur-
ously.

Curly Bear was next. He pulled
himself up a little farther out of the
toy box, licked his pink chops and
gazed around expectantly.

Major Oswald Bump
But the Breeze was not content
with merely bringing music to the
nursery. Spying Major Oswald Bump
lying on his face behind the waste
paper basket, it danced over and,
pulling that pompous toy gentleman
from the corner, sat him on his feet
in the center of the room.

"Gr-r-imp!" growled the major,
stroking his long mustachios. "What's
the meaning of all this pushing and
hauling? But just then he heard the
music and a smile came to his face.
"Ah," said he, "a band! Good! And,

as I live, the March of the Toys!
Fine. Compa-nee! Atten-shun! Poura
right! Gr-r-imp!"—and, grasping
his long baton firmly in his right
hand, he looked about for the
musicians.

But no musicians were in sight
and the major was much perplexed.
A movement on the walls, however,
caught his attention and caused him
to forget all about his missing
musicians. The animals were mov-
ing! Hippo, and Griffo, and Porky,
and Jumbo, and all of them!—One,
two! One, two!—stepping right out
in time with the "March of the Toys."
Around and around and around the
walls!

Dingbats had crawled to the edge
of the bed to watch. The printed
bluebirds swayed on their perches
and Mr. Bumble forgot himself so
far as to whistle a few bars, until
Mrs. Bluebird whispered to him to
be still.

Dr-rump-drump-drump!
Dr-rump-drump-drump!
Dr-rump-drump, diddle-de-ump,
Dr-rump-drump-drump!

came the music tripping through the
window and flitting along the walls.
Round and round marched the ani-
mals; until suddenly Griffo, the pink
giraffe, stubbed his toe on a seam in
the wall paper, and the Breeze
caught hold of the paper and ripped
quite a stretch along the seam.
Then, trooping out through the hole
came all the stenciled animals to
line up behind Major Bump in double
file.

The major twisted his mustachios
and swelled his chest and held up
his long baton and cried:
"Compa-nee! Atten-shun!
Mar-r-rrh!"

And up and down the room, wheel-
ing neatly around the corners and
all stepping out in time with the
"March of the Toys," went the sten-
ciled animals with Major Oswald
Bump at their head beating off the
time with his long baton. The blue-
birds twittered, the music swelled
and the Breeze, with a chuckle,
slipped up behind Dingbats and blew
her kerplunk onto the floor, where
she picked herself up and marched
along at the tail of the procession.

But right in the midst of the rev-
elry there came the sound of happy
voices entering the house and quick
footsteps on the stairs. The Breeze
giggled mischievously and darted out
of the window, taking the music with
it; the stenciled animals hurried
back through the crack in the paper
to their places on the walls; and Maj.
Oswald Bump, looking about him in
quick concern, grasped Ding

YALE RETAINS THE POLO TITLE

Defeats Pennsylvania Military Academy in Final of College Tourney

RYE, N.Y. For the second year, Yale University is the United States Intercollegiate pony polo champion. Its team, coached by Capt. John H. Van Vleet, Military College on the championship field of the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, here on Saturday, easily defeated the Cadet four, winning 11-0 almost to nothing at half time, by a rally by the Cadet four. The score was 11-0.

A scheduled match between Harvard University and Princeton University, which was the consolation game, had to be postponed because of heavy rains of the week had made the field too soft for more than one game.

Yale's victory was due to a combination work, as in the various victories of the champions, accounted for by the excellent teamwork which became by the brilliant individual performance of Daniel N. Jones, captain of the team, and by the teamwork and lack of the Pennsylvanians, whose team was defeated by a 10-0 score. The defense of any of the Ellis. It was his defense and attacking play that made the difference between Yale and Yale, at the end of the first half. The others on his team, however, were not so good.

[illegible]

and the referee allowed the goal. This was fortunate for Yale, as Bower got no other chance in a scrimmage soon afterward, and made an easy goal making the score 5—1 as the first half

Last Half Favors Yale

The balance of the game was strongly in favor of Yale. The Pennsylvania ponies lacked the speed of the

counts of Phipps and Baldwin, and though the Cadets made good use of their defense, and spoiled many of the Cadets' chances, Phipps and Baldwin, fourth- and two more went to his team's credit from tries by Baldwin and Phipps in the fifth. Phipps' defense was most notable, but his defense play kept him too busy to add to the score.

On October 29, another Californian, placed Wallop in the final chukker No. 1 for Yale, and his defense play and handling of the redoubtable Jones was a fine example of the kind of defense more to the total. Baldwin scored on long angle shot. Phipps dashed through the center for another, and a fine play by Phipps and Baldwin from center, gave Yale its final score. Pennsylvania managed to get another goal near the end of the game, when Phipps and Baldwin, in a fine play, laid the ball close to the goal post, and

YALE 6 PENN. M. C.

2—J. M. Wallop, Peter Polzer.
3—O. H. H. Philip Jr., J. H. Schaffhauser.
4—R. B. Bower.
5—F. C. Baldwin, J. T. Whitehurst.
6—J. C. Jones.
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100—J. C. Jones.

ected captain of the Williams College baseball team for next year. Last year he played third base, but was shifted to shortstop this year. He was also quarterback on last fall's football team.

DR. WILLING WINS TITLE
PORTLAND, Ore. (P)—Dr. O. F. Willing, veteran Portland golfer, won the Pacific Northwest golf championship here Saturday when he defeated Donald Moe, 18-year-old Oregon state champion, 8 and 6.

AN PLACE TO EAT
EITHER
" OR A FULL MEAL

estourenet

Restaurant

on Avenue

VARIETY ON
ELECT FROM

ND AROUND BOSTON

1. The first of these is the fact that the

RADIO

Instrument Play Without Musicians

TELEVISION IS APPEARING IN MARKET PLACE

Sales of Parts Starts, Yet Inventor Warns Against Premature Purchases

In view of the fact that it comes from a source engaged in television development and manufacture, the following story has particular value at this time in view of the policy of this department that television at present must be accepted with care.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Continued warnings to the public to be careful about investing at this time in television apparatus is given in a statement just issued by Theodore Nakhken of the Nakhken Television Corporation. This statement has been inspired, stated Mr. Nakhken, by the lavish space devoted to television by papers and magazines, only too often of a misleading nature, giving the impression that "television is here" in a form ready for general public use.

Mr. Nakhken's statement follows: "Advertising pages are now replete with offers of television apparatus. It seems that some manufacturers have been unable to resist the temptation to cash in on the profits to be had by supplying the crying demand for any sort of television apparatus.

"Even now there are offered for sale television scanning discs for reception on WRNY when, as a matter of fact, no television broadcasts have been put on the air by WRNY and none will be broadcast until the transmitter which has been built by this company is installed. Moreover, no detailed information on the location of scanning holes and summing matters has been published by this company and it is felt that without this vital information no manufacturer is capable of selling a workable device.

"Though we have been working for some time on television apparatus, its present stage of development is such that we have not as yet felt justified in offering it to the radio public. To promise much and deliver little is poor business as well as poor ethics. We do not attempt to minimize the present limitations of the art. To do so is to depart from facts and roam in the realm of fancy.

"So essential is it for television receiving apparatus to be co-ordinated with television transmitting apparatus that we feel that in order to offer the public something practical and acceptable it is necessary for the manufacturer of television receivers to also manufacture the transmitting apparatus with which the receiver is to be used. To this end we are building our own television transmitter and radio station WNY for television broadcasts using the Nakhken transmitter, built to our specifications by the Pilot Electric Manufacturing Company, with whom we are associated.

"Only harm can come from misleading the public into believing that television apparatus as the reaction will be serious and will be harmful to the steady progress and development of television."

Radio Notes

IN RESPONSE to a record-breaking number of requests, the Seiberling "Singing Violins" will again play, next Tuesday evening, June 26, from 8:30 to 9 o'clock, eastern daylight time, over WEA and associated NBC stations, the latest of violin selections, "Meditation," from Massenet's opera "Thais." Never before in the spectacular history of the Seiberling Hour, it is reported, have so many listeners in various parts of the world been able to hear the same performance of any number. All previous records have been out-distanced by a margin of more than 1000 letters.

The June 26 program should tickle a wide variety of musical palates. It promises Toselli's famous "Serenade" and Coates' beautiful descriptive piece, "Bird Songs at Eventide," both of which will be sung by James Melton, tenor, who in less than a year has won some of the largest radio audiences in this country. The Seiberling Singers quartet is scheduled for three numbers, Deppen's delightful "Oh, Miss Hannah," "I Know That You Know," by Tommasini, and that popular hit, "Dinah," by J. L. M. The program opens with the "Roustabout Song" from the current Broadway musical comedy success, "Rain or Shine."

MINNEAPOLIS SEEKS INTERFERENCE RELIEF

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Minneapolis city council has authorized the appointment of a "trouble" shooter, in order to clear the air for the proper reception of radio programs. Action was taken on recommendation of the Northwest Radio Trade Association, the officials of which claimed that enforcement of the radio ordinance called for the assignment of an expert to take care of complaints.

E. L. Harris of the builders' inspection department was placed in charge of the new position. His office will become the clearing house for all complaints. Mr. Harris will devote his time to determining the causes of interference in various parts of the city.



© Herbert Photos

One point we feel that Mr. Smith could improve upon and that is the use of mechanical drives on the instruments such as the bass viol, cello, etc. A unit driving the portion of these instruments where one usually places the bridge will give a much better reproduction we have found.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
WEEL, Boston (500kc-600m)
 5:33 Highway Bulletin.
 5:40 Stock market, business news.
 5:50 Positions wanted.
 6:00 News.
 6:10 WJZ, New York (400kc-450m).
 6:45 Sessions, Chas. J. G. Gipsies, Value—Sleeping Beauty (Tchaikovsky); Temple Bells Ring On (Bonte); Love in the End, The Flight of the Bumble Bee; Madelon.
 6:50 WJZ, New York (400kc-450m).
 7:00 WJZ, New York (400kc-450m).
 7:10 WJZ, New York (400kc-450m).
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Civic Improvements
"I should think," said the visitor "that you people would get together and try to have the railroad put up better and more modern passenger station."
"Huh!" replied the native, "our Chamber of Commerce, civic associations and women's clubs are too busy trying to get finer filling and bulldog stations to bother about a railroad station."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*

AT LAST —Judge
A practical use for the ukulele.

Supply and Demand

"Yes," said the man in the ancient overcoat with bulging pocket, "Bill and I are in partnership, but we don't carry the same goods."

"Errand yourself," said a friend.

"Well, Bill goes around sellin' a stove polish that leaves a stain on the fingers, and I go around next day with the only soap that will take it off!"—*American Mutual Magazine.*

The Opera Hat

While rummaging through the attic, Bobby and his mother came upon an old high silk hat. The little fellow looked at it with awe and asked: "Where did it come from, Mother?"

"Gee! I didn't know Daddy ever drove a cab."

How Could He Say It?

Inquisitive Elderly Lady: "Are you copper bottoming those kettles, my man?"

Tinker: "No, mum, I'm aluminuming 'em, mum."

Second Hand


"Is this a second-hand shop?"

"Well, please have one put on this alarm clock."

Long Wear

"Have you a good tailor?"

"Well, my suits usually last until I've made the final payment."



*"I Record only
the Sunny Hours"*

Official Thoughtfulness

IT MAY be that incidents of thoughtfulness in high places, such as the following, are rare; at any rate it has caused a friendly stir in Cologne. An

labor addressed a kindly letter to a young Englishman working in a hotel there and urging him to inform the Minister how he was getting on. The letter expressed the hope that the knowledge gained there would aid him eventually to a good situation in England. The letter fell into the hands of the hotel proprietor, who had a translation made which he sent to a local journal, later being copied into a Berlin paper. It

article published by the Daily Mail, a clipping of which has been sent in by a friend. It was held up as a model of thoughtfulness and a sign of the most true and most worthy patriotism."

Truth Lifts Her Voice

REMINISCENT of the tumult in a large national assembly a few years ago which was quieted only

Join in a few moments of silent prayer, followed by the repetition of the Lord's Prayer, is a Sundial contribution from Sacramento, Calif., which describes the scenes in a high school during a student strike, following the dismissal of the principal. The mass of disorderly, yelling young people had been forced into the auditorium, where repeated attempts to reason with the crowd seemed only to add fuel to the uproar. Finally

sed his hand, and said, "Only God can help us now." And the help thus sought was forthcoming, for silence ensued, and the agitation passed into nothingness from which it came.

Mussolini's Fund

MUSSOLINI'S devotion to the memory of his mother, a country school teacher of the little village of dappio Nuova, is reflected, says Associated Press, in a fund named

her which provides vacations at
and mountain resorts for the
dren of Italy's school teachers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

"The Right to Be Dry"

THROUGH his spokesman, Norman E. Mack, national committeeman of New York State, Governor Smith, in advance of the Houston nominating convention before which he will stand as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, reiterates his personal platform, declaring his belief that national prohibition is an invasion of states' rights. In face of efforts made by lieutenants of the Governor to repudiate or discredit this declaration on the eve of the convention, he has somewhat naively indorsed it as his own.

As explained by Mr. Mack, it is the Tammany Governor's contention that "if any state desires a certain alcoholic content of beverage, that state has the right to determine that content." He concludes: "If the state has the desire to be dry, then it is the right of that state to be dry."

Probably this platform plank will be accepted by most of the wet-camp followers as expressive of their individual sentiments. State or local option, in other words, is proposed by them as the method or system best adapted to the proper regulation of the liquor traffic. They have forgotten, perhaps, that in the decade before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, when one state after another was taking its place in the dry column, the agents and paid propagandists of the brewers and distillers in the United States were exerting all their powers of persuasion to convince the public that it was absolutely impossible to enforce state-wide prohibition. By photographs and interviews they endeavored to prove that the laws of dry states were being violated by those who smuggled alcoholic beverages across their borders and into the hands of saloon keepers and bootlegging druggists.

No doubt these agitators and lawbreakers did not realize at the time that they were hastening the day when the American people would rise up almost unanimously to enact a constitutional amendment to replace the state laws which it was claimed were ineffective. They could not bring themselves to believe that national prohibition would ever be adopted.

Now the very method which they discredited and helped to make measurably futile they urge as the only approved panacea for what they claim to be an infringement upon personal liberty. The Tammany candidate claims to concede the right of a state to be dry, but those for whom he speaks have gone on record as declaring that a state, even if it chooses to be dry, cannot be dry.

But, after all, the specious plea for states' rights in this particular instance is a pretense, and a flimsy one at that. In respect to the matter under discussion, the right or privilege of determining what should or should not be the alcoholic content of beverages manufactured or sold within the boundaries of individual states has been ceded to the Congress by the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Neither Governor Smith nor anyone sympathizing with him can alter the plain terms of the fundamental law. They can appeal to prejudice and appetite by promising to legalize a traffic which cannot be countenanced or licensed, and can win millions of voters to their camp. They can encourage and incite greater efforts to nullify the law by its repeated and flagrant violation, but until they have persuaded the American people to believe that they cannot govern themselves they will never be able to reinvest the several states with a right willingly, wisely and gladly surrendered.

Happy Employment

THAT some modification of the federal anti-trust laws is necessary seems to be the consensus of various factions of the public. This is again attested to by the report of the committee on commerce of the American Bar Association just made public, which report is to be placed before the convention of the association when it meets in Seattle next month. In the present instance it is proposed to enact a measure which will legally validate arbitration agreements voluntarily entered into by labor and management. The recommendation presupposes that the existing methods of effecting the settlement of disputes with labor have not been entirely adequate. This has been obvious, judging from the testimony that was placed before Congress at the recent session, when the Shipstead bill, designed to abolish labor injunctions, was under consideration. Neither management nor labor apparently is entirely satisfied with the existing way of handling the problem, although both sides disagree as to the satisfactory method to be adopted. Now that the legal profession steps in and offers a plan, the public has something more to think about.

According to the testimony offered on the Shipstead bill, the present system of injunctions against labor has not worked out satisfactorily. The courts have not been consistent in their manner of granting or applying injunctions. As a result great confusion exists, and for this reason there appears to be merit in the contention that the subject should be cleared up. But, of course, if the program now suggested by the American Bar Association is to be adopted, the injunction might not be abandoned in its entirety. As a matter of fact, the legal

profession suggests that inasmuch as a statute has been enacted for the settlement of commercial disputes by arbitration, so must a legal status be given to labor agreements. Agreements between labor and management, it is contended, when not the result of "fraud, duress or coercion," should have a standing at the bar, their terms being recognized as binding on both parties.

Of course, it is recognized that these agreements can be successful only when they result from the voluntary action of both the employer and the employee. The bar association would propose a definite machinery for the promotion of labor agreements. It would establish an industrial council upon which would be representatives of management, of labor and of the legal profession. This would, naturally, supplant the present system of arbitration and conciliation which is attempted, at least in interstate cases, by the Department of Labor in Washington. There may be a question as to the necessity of establishing a new agency for this purpose, but it is certainly patent that there is always a necessity for a plan which promises to promote voluntary agreements, for voluntary labor agreements presuppose amicable relations and satisfied employees and contented employers. That being the aim of the recommendations, the public may have not the least objection to the modification of the anti-trust laws in a way to bring about such desired results. Happy employment presages prosperity.

The World Shipbuilding Program

THE competitive race for the north Atlantic passenger business is on, and the announcement from London that the White Star Line has actually started work on what is to be the world's largest steamship focused attention upon the efforts being made by the various ship lines to attain supremacy in this field. The thousand-foot liner—long-talked-of achievement of the marine world—is about to become a reality, and it is evident that the first ship of this length will not hold the honor long, for the Cunard Line contemplates two ships as large as, or larger than, the new Oceanic of the White Star Line.

Elsewhere, the race for supremacy in size and speed is going forward merrily. Within a relatively short time the North German Line will place its two new ships, the Bremen and Europa, in operation, and while their plans have to an extent been kept secret, it is understood that they will be longer than the Leviathan or Majestic, although of less tonnage. With a speed of twenty-six knots, they will make the crossing to Channel ports in five days from New York.

France, coming to the aid of the French Line, is expected to add to its merchant marine at least one large ship, while the Italian shipbuilding program is of so varied a scope that a new and luxurious ship appears to enter service each year. Indeed, the upbuilding of the Italian marine since the war has been the most spectacular shipbuilding campaign among nations in recent years, and the results of this are now becoming apparent, with half a dozen large, swift, palatial liners engaged in the north and the south Atlantic passenger trades, with more to come.

Sweden, the first nation to place a motor-driven passenger ship in the north Atlantic ship lanes, is almost ready to put a sister ship in service, and Holland and Spain have also been engaged in new ship construction. Canada, as represented by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Lines, is constantly adding to its fleet of transatlantic ships.

Only the United States, among the leading nations, has lagged in the procession. Discussion of a line of fast ships to make a four-day crossing has attracted attention, and with the recent enactment of the Jones-White shipping bill, it is not unlikely that new ships to compete with those of foreign powers may soon be built. The fact that most of the new construction is of palatial passenger-carrying vessels is significant. More traffic must be developed to make these ships profitable, and the development of an even larger number of tourists from the United States abroad, as well as of an American-bound volume of European pleasure travel, is essential to the successful operation of the numerous new ships built or projected.

A Strange Royal Decree

THE recent royal order forbidding foreigners to photograph documents in Spanish archives is attracting considerable attention, not only through the inconvenience which it is causing investigators from the United States and elsewhere but also because it stands in such striking contrast to the attitude of other governments in similar matters. In London, Paris, Berlin and many other capitals, archivists take pride in the excellent and economical facilities which they are able to offer for this work, which is of considerable importance to historians and genealogists.

The documents in question are not state papers of recent date, the publication of which might have undesirable political consequences now or in the future, but ancient records whose interest is almost entirely antiquarian and historical. Indeed, publication is not forbidden; even copying is not forbidden. Only photographing by the prompt and efficient instrumentality of the photostat is prohibited. Thus the prohibition appears more in the light of an unnecessary inconvenience than as a serious disability.

In pointing out the irrationality of the prohibitory edict, those who have suffered from its consequences make the point that there is less wear and tear upon these documents, many of which are highly treasured, in the process of photographing than when they are copied by a scribe. Moreover, it is necessary to have them out of their repositories for a much shorter time.

The only explanation which appears to account for the present ruling is that Spanish pride is hurt because scholars from the United States have been much more zealous in the use of the Spanish archives than the Spaniards themselves, and have consequently come to know more about their contents than Spanish scholars. For example, an American professor engaged in writing Spanish history visited, a few years ago, a famous repository of records in Spain and found there a Spanish monk engaged

in laboriously preparing for publication an ancient manuscript. The monk had spent years at the task, but he did not know until the American told him that the job had been done, and done well, half a century before, and that the printed book was available in any good library, or could be purchased at a moderate price.

Scholars from the United States have shown a striking interest in Spanish history and literature, and have perhaps done more to make these subjects known to the world at large than have those of any other nation, Spain included. One has only to mention the names of Prescott, Ticknor, Irving, Motley, Merriman, Haring, among others, in support of this assertion. Many of these scholars, it is true, did their work without a photostat; there was no such thing in the days of the pioneers. It is to be hoped, however, that present-day workers in this field may not be barred from the great assistance afforded them by modern methods of reproducing manuscripts.

Pacific Beam Wireless

AFTER several months of trial under commercial operating conditions, the direct beam wireless service between Canada and Australia has been officially opened for business. The completion of receiving and transmitting stations near Montreal has successfully linked up Great Britain with Australia by direct service across Canada and the Pacific Ocean.

The Pacific beam wireless is to some extent expected to compete with the Pacific cable service. The cable between Australia, New Zealand and Canada, duplicated by the Pacific Cable Board in 1926, after ten or more years of prosperity, would seem to be faced with the possibility of reduced earnings. Beam wireless can be operated at less cost, with much less initial expenditure than for submarine cables. Messages between transmitting and receiving stations can be flashed over the beam at the rate of from 200 to 235 words a minute, far in excess of the transmission rate by cable.

The possibilities of facsimile transmission are opening up another new avenue of service for beam wireless. It should eventually be practicable to send exact copies of pages by radio, instead of transmitting words. The potential value of facsimile transmission is awakening keen interest. At the same time, it is more than likely that the cable service will continue to play a useful part over the established lines of communication. Like the slower freight steamers on ocean paths of commerce, the cables may long be required to carry the less urgent communications at deferred message rates. Co-operation between radio and cable interests would seem to be desirable to give the public the full benefit of this improved service.

In the meanwhile, the new link between Australia, Canada and Great Britain by beam wireless is to be welcomed as another valuable contribution to the bonds of unity. Newspaper readers may be encouraged to look for an increasing exchange of news between the communities under the Southern Cross and the Northern Hemisphere.

Shaw's Socialist Solution

PERHAPS in view of the failure of the statesmen, economists, financiers, bankers and professional "friends of the farmer" to suggest a practicable method for increasing the income and decreasing the expenditures of the farmers of the United States, that cheerful young pessimist, G. Bernard Shaw, might be persuaded to abandon his announced refusal to visit this country, and come over to aid in establishing a better order for the basic industry of the Nation. One of the long-standing Shavian jokes has been the representation of the Adelphi humorist as a profound thinker on fundamental social and economic laws, and the large number of persons who failed to see any relation between G. B. S.'s thrusts at manifest defects in the present systems of production and distribution of wealth and his suggestions for their improvement, consoled themselves by the reflection that he must be very clever, for they could not understand him.

If Mr. Shaw will sail, or fly, across the Atlantic he will find awaiting him an excellent opportunity for testing the theories he has recently put forward in his monumental work on Socialism and Capitalism. All he will have to do is to persuade the farmers of the United States that their industry should be taken over by the Government, and the income divided equally between all those engaged in agriculture. This is the not-so-original plan for establishing the G. B. S. kind of Socialism, arrived at after fifty years of profound pondering. It is only fair to say that in talking of "the income of the country," he evidently doesn't mean the farmers, yet they are the most important part of the country they must be considered. And it is here that all mechanistic schemes for substituting government management for private initiative fail. It is easy to dream of government-operated factories, dividing their income with the employees. When it comes to improving the condition of agriculture, the notion that the farmer's lot would be improved by government meddling, and dividing up of incomes equally to all, suggests that all humorists are not economists, though most economists are unconscious humorists.

Editorial Notes

That the art of past centuries has been utilized in many ways to beautify the commercial products of this century is well known. But when one hears that the pattern of the engraving on the gold breastplates and tassels of the armor of the Gourdou de Genoulhac, a warrior of 1527, has been transferred to silk for ties, it seems a case of the designer putting art into overalls in earnest.

The American Baseball League championship race is rapidly emulating the example of Gaul, which was said to be divided into three parts, as it appears to be a case of the Yankees, the Athletics and the rest of the clubs in the American League.

A yellow golf ball has been put on the market, and is recommended on account of its superior visibility. Like a dandelion on the green.

A Railway "Cresta Run"

DARJEELING

I AM not one of those fortunate fellows who has glided, at a mile-a-minute pace, down the ice-lined trough from St. Moritz, though I have regarded enviously the adventurous start of more than one "bobbed artist" there. But, though once accounted fairly daring on the hillsides of a New England farm, I was never fortunate enough to qualify for the Cresta Run. And after all that is but a matter of two or three miles, productive of nothing but thrill of high speed, all over in a twinkling, as it were; while in quite another part of the world, also a gravity slide even if at a more moderate pace, is a "Cresta Run" more than fifty miles in extent, requiring four hours to negotiate and disclosing a long and ever-changing panorama of such scenery as even Switzerland cannot match.

Do not hastily conclude that the analogy I have drawn is far-fetched. For the run down the mountainside from Darjeeling to the sun-baked plains of northern India is a little five-seated contrivance termed a "trolley," has its thrills too, skirting many a cliff-edge, gliding sharply around rocky spurs to show far below a scene of surpassing magnificence, slowing to a walking-pace as the grade eases, darting swiftly ahead as it increases. Directly beneath, now and then, is another line of track, perhaps two more, circling around and through the mountains, ever twisting and winding in a fifty-mile serpentine with a grade sometimes as high as 7 per cent until the plains are reached more than 7000 feet below Darjeeling.

Attached to a puffing and smoky "local" train of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, the "trolley" leaves Darjeeling more than two hours after the regular "down mail," which is drawn, or rather held back, by the locomotive that brings it up. The five miles from Darjeeling to Ghoom is very much uphill, for Ghoom is several hundred feet higher than Darjeeling. From here those of us, usually one or two, who have elected to go down by gravity are distinctly "on our own," except for the alert operator of the "trolley" whose post at the brake is a highly responsible one.

Along the short level at the Ghoom station we are pushed by a number of the Nepali railway laborers, and presently we are again in the hands of that seemingly irresistible force known as gravity. Quite like one of the "double-runners" known to our youth, our "sled" for the fifty-mile glide is pushed to the top of the incline and then left to its own devices. Swiftly it gathers speed, and we hold our breaths as a precipitous cliffside opens up before us with but a foot or two between the rails and the edge. But our watchful driver applies the brake and we glide safely past the precipice to come then into a long stretch of highway through the thick semitropical growth where an occasional motorcar keeps pace with us and the mule-trains of the mountain-dwellers pause to regard the passage of this strange white man's contrivance.

Why the average tourist chooses the smoky train rather than this fascinating gravity descent from Darjeeling to the plains is a mystery. Possibly its thrills are too

many for the traveler of the highly standardized and never-varying methods. Yet here is something unique in travel experiences. I recall a trip something similar from the top of Mt. Tamalpais in California downward through pretty Mill Valley to Sausalito. But that is a trifle compared to the railway "Cresta Run" on the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. For throughout the entire fifty miles not one rod of the journey is like any that follow.

As we round one shoulder of the mountains and then another we find the mighty, far-reaching panorama of foothill and forest and plain assuming a different appearance. There far to the southward until lost in the dust clouds of a sun-drenched land stretches the vast northern level of India, criss-crossed by winding silvery lines, which are broad rivers, and dotted with dark green patches, which are forests. It is like a mighty sea with distant horizons lost in a sunset haze. Ever as we descend it is before us as a land spread forth to the view of a high-flying aviator. Little by little the heat which arises from its parched soil overcomes the cool air of the heights which we are rapidly leaving behind.

From the borderland of the great mysterious north to the teeming cities and laboriously tilled fields of India our railway "Cresta Run" takes us, and as rapidly as the topography and the flora change, does the type of the human beings through whose homelands we pass alter almost with every mile of our descent. Half way down we see the last of the Nepali and the Bhuti and the other hill peoples of the Mongol strain; and the darker-skinned Bengali, far more unconcerned with our passing than the alert hillmen, through every wayside stopping-place and crowd the narrow windows of the occasional "up" trains which stand upon some siding to permit us passage. And presently, yonder upon a section of the track directly below, we note the mail train which has left Darjeeling long before us.

Speeding down the long inclines as we have, readily checked at any moment by a strong brake, our pace has been greater than we realized; and little more than half way down we have caught up with the train. Now we must needs proceed even more slowly a hundred yards or so behind, catching frequently unwelcome puffs of black smoke from the locomotive, which requires all its power to keep its following carriages from getting beyond control.

And so we come in another hour to the edge of the plain where, as the shadows gather, the fires before the native huts gleam through patches of semitropical jungle. The train now takes us in tow for the ten miles across the level to Saliguri, northern terminus of the East Bengal Railway, 350 miles north from Calcutta. Moist heat, the more evident after the bracing atmosphere of the hills we have so recently abandoned, is all about us once more, and we regard the little "trolley" of our long down-the-mountain trip with affection, keenly regretful that we cannot accompany it back tomorrow to that wonderland in the shadow of the Himalayas.

M. T. G.

Notes From Tokyo

TOKYO

JAPAN'S love for, and appreciation of, the best in the field of European and American music, has again been strikingly demonstrated by the tremendous success of Jacques Thibaud in the series of five concerts which he has just given here. The spacious Imperial Theater was packed each night, despite the fact that the best seats sold for \$10. Although members of the diplomatic corps and the foreign community attended in numbers, there were twenty Japanese in the audience to one foreigner. Music, although probably the most subtle of all Western arts, has made greater progress in this Far Eastern land than has painting, sculpture or even literature. Each season for the past eight years has seen from four to eight of the outstanding musicians of the world visit Japan, and they have invariably been successful. Among the artists announced for the near future are Amelita Galli-Curci, Cecilio Hansen and Benno Moiseiwitch, the last named coming to play a return engagement. Two famous dancers, La Argentina and Ruth Page, are also coming out. Fritz Kreisler and Jascha Heifetz, both of whom have previously visited Japan, are expected somewhat later.

Elaborate entertainments are being planned for the special envoys whom the nations of the world will dispatch to Japan this fall as their representatives at the enthronement of the Emperor Hirohito, which will take place in the ancient capital of Kyoto from November 10 to 16. In addition to the enthronement ceremonies themselves, the Emperor will entertain these envoys and the Tokyo diplomatic corps at a banquet. A garden party in one of the most beautiful Japanese gardens in Kyoto is planned, as are trips by sedan chair to the crest of Mt. Hiei, a party in a famous Buddhist temple and a cruise on Lake Biwa.

The Fujiwara Baseball Grounds have just been opened near the city of Osaka, and are considerably the largest in Asia. They cover fifteen acres of ground, the grand stand can seat 70,000 spectators, and the total cost of construction was \$550,000. Baseball has become the leading sport of Japan during recent years, but is confined entirely to amateurs. Chief interest centers in the Six University League of Tokyo. There are a number of private baseball clubs which are of excellent quality, but they, too, are composed of amateurs. The higher schools, middle schools and even the primary schools are enthusiastic about baseball, and national tournaments are held twice yearly. The Emperor, Prince Chichibu and the United States Ambassador each present cups to the team winning the university series, while the Tokyo-Yokohama post of the American Legion does the same at the higher school championship series.

Thirty-three teachers and students from the primary schools, high schools and colleges of Hawaii are expected at Yokohama toward the end of June for a two months' visit to Japan and Korea. Their object in coming is to make a first-hand study of this Empire, and to bring about a revision of the textbooks dealing with Japan which are now in use in the Hawaiian public schools. These textbooks are said to be very much out of date, not well informed, and in certain cases subject to the accusation of being prejudiced. The result is most undesirable. The group of Hawaiian teachers and students was invited to this country by the national committee of the Japanese Y. M. C. A.

Maximo M. Kalaw, dean of the University of the Philippines, is returning to his post from Japan with the avowed intention of organizing a Filipino Council of Pan-Pacific Relations to collaborate with similar councils in China and Japan. Commenting upon his plans, the Filipino owned and edited Philippines Herald says:

We belong to the Pacific. Our national destiny is identified with Pacific countries. And it seems logical that we should organize our own council which can act as a liaison between our people and other Pacific peoples on questions affecting the common interests of all the countries in this part of the globe.

The custom of painting one's own pottery, which has somewhat slumped, is being revived in eastern Japan. Numerous shops have been opened along the Ginza and in other parts of Tokyo, as well as at famous summer and winter resorts. The customer steps into one of these little shops, selects the shape of vase, bowl or other article he likes best, and then paints his own design on the unbaked pottery. The pottery is then placed in an adjacent oven and fired, the customer returning in an hour or so and

being handed this product, in part of his own making. A favorite custom of past days, during recent years it had largely disappeared except as one method of entertaining guests at the large garden parties so frequently given by Japanese statesmen and men of wealth, but the general public has again taken it up with avidity.

Takamamura, a little village of 1300 inhabitants to the north of Tokyo, has decided to celebrate the approaching enthronement of the Emperor by doing away with all drinking of liquor during the six days of the ceremonies in Kyoto.

A foundation of \$25,000 has been created by Mrs. Mineko Tamura, a Japanese resident of Seoul, the interest from which will be used to help needy students of secondary or higher grade in Korea. Mrs. Tamura's action was taken following a sermon by a priest of the Zen sect of Buddhism to the effect that a rich man owes his accumulation of funds to strangers, so she decided that a part of her fortune should be shared by young people.

Waseda University, one of the great private universities of Japan, took the championship honors at the first all-Japan track and field meet, which was held here under the patronage of Prince Chichibu, heir apparent, and an enthusiastic lover of sports. Waseda rolled up 140 points, its nearest competitor being Keio University with but 55.5. The Imperial University at Kyoto came third with 32 points. The Waseda baseball team toured the United States last year, while the Keio baseball team is at present in America.

Prof. Harold E. Palmer, adviser on linguistics to the Ministry of Education, is daily radio-casting a short lecture on the pronunciation of English by Japanese, while a Japanese paper is publishing the same lecture in order that it may be more closely followed. English is easily the second language of Japan, being a compulsory study in all schools from the sixth grade upward. Professor Palmer points out that many Japanese who have a good knowledge of written English are unable to speak it so that they are understood, and others are unable to understand it when properly spoken. The Ministry of Education engaged Professor Palmer as an adviser a number of years ago in an attempt to overcome this defect. It is generally conceded that he has made great progress. In addition, he is endeavoring to reform the system of teaching the English language followed in the public schools of Japan.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve sole judgment of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Wanted: Sanction for a Salad Knife"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reading The Christian Science Monitor of May 16, I noticed an editorial, "Wanted: Sanction for a Salad Knife."

In all countries I know of and in which I have visited, excepting the United States of America, it is considered correct to use the knife with the fork with salad—and it is not considered correct to use the fork alone.

In England today—in some places where they cater to Americans—I notice they are serving for them salad without a knife, but that is because Americans do not use a knife.

The United States is also the only country I know of where people do not use their knife throughout the meal with a fork. The United States considers it is not correct to use the knife during the meal with the fork. People of other countries consider it anything but correct to lay the knife down, and use only the fork. Canadians in the last few years have been following the United States in this.

MARIE A. TRIPP.

London, Eng.

"What Is a Saloon?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A question recently asked by a lad ten years old made me realize as I never had before how greatly children in the United States even of this age are being benefited by prohibition.

This lad had lived his ten years in small towns throughout the State of Tennessee—his father being a highway construction engineer. He came to Louisville to spend a few days with me. During a conversation among his elders concerning prohibition the word "saloon" was frequently used. Looking very serious he asked: "Tell me, what is a saloon?" ROSS E. HOLLAND, Louisville, Ky.